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Ortega Says U.S. Talks Hit Snag But Could Still Forestall a War

By Doyle McManus
and Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Nicaragua's talks with the United States appear to have reached an impasse, according to its leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. But Mr. Ortega said that he still hopes that negotiations can avert a Central American war.

Breaking with the U.S.-Nicaragua practice of not commenting publicly on their negotiations, Mr. Ortega denounced the most recent U.S. proposal in the talks as "totally irrational."

In an interview Wednesday, he said that the United States had demanded that Nicaragua take specific steps to cut its military ties with the Soviet bloc and to end its support of other Central American leftist movements.

In return, he said, Washington has offered to open a day off from performing military duty at the U.S. military base in Managua.

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Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Nicaragua's military links with the Soviet bloc, its arms buildup and its aid to leftist insurgents in El Salvador and other Central American countries, as well as democratic freedoms inside Nicaragua, State Department officials have said.

The officials asserted that the reciprocal actions would be roughly equivalent.

Despite his bleak portrayal of the diplomatic situation, Mr. Ortega retreated from his charge, made the day before, that the United States was about to invade Nicaragua.

In a speech to the General Assembly, he asserted that the United States was planning a military offensive to begin Oct. 15, but he said Wednesday that he had not meant that a full-scale invasion was inevitable.

"Two possibilities are before us: peace and war," Mr. Ortega said. "We see the situation as very grave... but we have not lost hope."

Mr. Ortega also said that he sees no hope of reviving the negotiations between his government and the principal opposition political leader, Arturo Jose Cruz, over a postponement of Nicaragua's Nov. 4 election, which Mr. Cruz has de-

manded in order to have more time to campaign. "The case is closed," he said.

[Nicaragua's Supreme Electoral Council formally rejected on Wednesday the opposition coalition's request to extend the deadline to register candidates, United Press International reported from Managua. The move followed the breakdown of talks this week in Rio de Janeiro between the Sandinista political coordinator, Bayardo Arce Castano, and Mr. Cruz.]

Mr. Ortega, who is the Sandinista presidential candidate, said the government leadership had concluded that postponing the election would be to fall into a trap.

"If we don't hold our election on Nov. 4, the United States will be able to increase its pressure against us," he said. "President Reagan will be re-elected, and he will have a freer hand... while we will not have been elected, and the United States will attempt to question our legitimacy because of that."

"I've been following your election campaign on television," he added. "Your Democratic Party is behind; why don't they ask for a postponement of the election, to give them more time to campaign?"

Mr. Ortega said he would invite the opposition to join in a "national dialogue" after the election, aimed at drawing up a new constitution.

"The constitution will affirm Nicaragua's commitment to democracy, pluralism and a mixed economy" with socialist and capitalist elements, he said.

He reiterated Nicaragua's support for a peace treaty drafted in the Central American talks known as the Contadora negotiations and said those talks were the main hope for a peaceful solution to the area's conflicts.

On Wednesday afternoon, the foreign ministers of the four countries sponsoring the Contadora talks — Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico — presented copies of the final draft of a proposed agreement to the UN Security Council.

In a surprise move, Nicaragua (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Senate Approves Funds Bill

Delay in Vote
Idles 500,000
U.S. Workers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved an omnibus spending bill Thursday to keep most of the U.S. government running, but not before hundreds of thousands of federal workers were sent home because there was no money to run their departments.

The Senate completed action on the \$300-billion measure for fiscal year 1985, the most expensive piece of legislation ever considered by Congress, Thursday afternoon.

It had recessed Thursday morning after holding its second all-night session within a week to work on the bill, which would finance most operations of the federal government for the next 12 months.

House-Senate conferees will meet to work out a compromise version by Friday. Meanwhile, the House voted Thursday morning to approve an emergency spending extension to finance government agencies through 6 p.m. Friday, and the Senate followed suit.

A spokesman for the White House Office of Management and Budget said the president was expected to sign the measure. All furloughed workers, he said, were to report for work on Friday.

An estimated 500,000 "nonessential" workers were affected by the furlough. Not affected were essential military personnel, federal workers dealing with air traffic control, border guards, medical institution personnel, and prison and other law enforcement personnel.

Also unaffected were the departments of Justice, Commerce, State and Housing and Urban Development, as well as some independent agencies for which appropriations bills had been passed earlier.

The Postal Service, which has its own funding bill, was also unaffected. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



William H. Webster, left, director of the FBI, and Attorney General William French Smith at a Washington news conference after the arrest of an agent on spy charges.

FBI Says Agent's Spying Badly Damaged Security

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — High officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation say that they cannot cite a more compromising loss involving the agency's intelligence techniques than the data allegedly furnished to the Soviet Union by Richard W. Miller, an FBI agent.

The data describe the kind of information U.S. agents seek when they question Communist-bloc émigrés and what they listen for on foreign surveillance wiretaps, the officials said Wednesday.

Attorney General William French Smith and the FBI director, William H. Webster, contended that the damage to U.S. security was not irreparable.

Mr. Miller, accused of conspiring to deliver the FBI's intelligence instructions to Soviet agents, was in

an ideal spot to do so. He was assigned to the squad that conducted interviews of Soviet émigrés and also was an analyst for monitoring wiretaps, according to the assistant FBI director, William Baker.

"That's part of what he turned over — instructions on what an agent should listen for on a wiretap, what he should tune to," Mr. Baker said.

One secret document that Mr. Miller is said to have admitted passing is titled "Reporting Guidance: Foreign Intelligence Information," according to an affidavit made public Wednesday.

"Discovery of this document would give the KGB a detailed picture of FBI and U.S. intelligence activities, techniques and requirements," said the affidavit by Bryce Christensen, assistant special agent in charge.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Soviet Reaffirms Wish for Serious Talks With U.S.

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The ruling Politburo formally endorsed on Thursday Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's report on his talks with President Ronald Reagan and reaffirmed Moscow's "readiness for a serious, businesslike dialogue" with the United States.

The Soviet leadership accepted Mr. Gromyko's assertion that his talks with Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz "did not reveal any signs" that the United States intended "to adjust its policy course toward realism and peacefulness."

But an official communiqué asserted that the Soviet Union would welcome a normalization in Soviet-U.S. relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

"The U.S. government's readiness to act in this way will always meet a proper response from the Soviet side," the Politburo statement said.

Political observers interpreted Thursday's pronouncements as a signal to Washington that Mr. Gromyko had full authority during his discussions with Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials and that his views on these talks had been accepted by the ruling council.

Underlining this assessment was a hastily convened press conference by the Soviet Foreign Ministry during which foreign and Soviet journalists were briefed on Thursday's Politburo meeting several hours before the official communiqué was issued by the government news agency, Tass.

Vladimir Lomeiko, a senior Foreign Ministry spokesman, also offered the first positive Soviet comment on Mr. Gromyko's talks with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz when he described them as "important and useful."

Mr. Lomeiko's remarks and the subsequent Politburo statement did not reiterate standard Soviet charges that the Reagan administration was bent on pursuing military supremacy.

The spokesman's only critical remarks involved an assertion that Washington's policy "thus dangerously enhanced world tensions and disrupted international relations."

He said Moscow wanted to see an "adjustment" of this U.S. policy course to open the way for a resumption of dialogue.

Mr. Lomeiko repeated Mr. Gromyko's statement, made in Washington last week, that the future would tell whether Mr. Reagan's overtures would be translated into action.

"At this time it is not a desire to have negotiations that is most important, but a desire to have specific negotiations with a view to reaching a specific agreement," he said.

Diplomats said the Soviet comments tended to confirm an impression that Moscow was more receptive to Mr. Reagan's overtures and that last week's contacts, despite the absence of apparent results, might help ease the impasse in Soviet-American relations sometime in 1985.

According to this view, the Russians may also have been seeking to allay speculations in the West over possible differences in the Soviet leadership over Moscow's policy toward the United States.

There have been no apparent indications of any split in the Kremlin on this issue in recent days. Some observers believe that such differences did exist some time ago and that they may have led to the dismissal of Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov as Soviet chief of staff.

Marshal Ogarkov had argued publicly for new and more powerful weapons to confront the Reagan challenge.

Hanoi Agrees To Send U.S. Thousands Held in Camps

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Vietnam agreed in principle Thursday to a U.S. offer to accept thousands of Vietnamese political prisoners and Asian-American children fathered by U.S. servicemen during the Vietnam War.

The discussions, however, failed to reach an agreement on the actual numbers of prisoners involved or how the transfer would take place.

"If the United States agrees to receive them all, we can give them all," said Le Mai, Vietnam's assistant foreign minister, after more than six hours of talks with U.S. officials. "Now we are waiting for information from the U.S. government whether or not they are ready to accept all the criminals."

The meeting, which took place at the headquarters of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was the first direct contact between the two governments since President Ronald Reagan's recent offer to accept about 10,000 political prisoners and about 8,000 Asian-American children from Vietnam.

Both U.S. and Vietnamese delegations welcomed the exchange.

"We had very good discussions today," said Robert L. Fumstch, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for refugee programs. Le Mai called the talks "constructive."

Participants said that although there appears to be a large measure of agreement on the children, there remains wide disagreement over the political prisoners, who are now in Vietnamese "re-education camps" in Vietnam.

Le Mai refused to specify a figure for the number of prisoners, and diplomats in Geneva said the number could run to hundreds of thousands of people, mostly ethnic Chinese, whom Vietnam views as misfits and wants to expel.

The Reagan administration, however, is offering to take only those who have been jailed for past cooperation with the United States or with former regimes in Vietnam, and family-reunion cases. That figure is thought to be about 10,000.

A second problem concerns how the transfer will take place. Mr. Fumstch said the United States favors the Orderly Departure Program under the UN refugee agency. The program, set up in 1979, has moved 67,680 people from Vietnam to 27 countries, including Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and the United States. Of these, 26,126 have gone to the United States, including 3,531 Asian-American children and their relatives.



Tommaso Buscetta, who was recently extradited to Italy.

Sicilian Details Mafia Hierarchy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — The revelations of an organized crime leader have offered investigators a detailed view of the structure of the Sicilian Mafia that points to a clear hierarchical structure with deep roots.

Tommaso Buscetta's revelations accord with the classic view of the Mafia as being built on a variety of crime groups that have representatives in higher councils.

A "commission," a kind of supreme council, according to Mr. Buscetta's description, makes all the most important decisions, with its leader having extraordinary power over the organization throughout Sicily.

This description, included in documents leaked to the press here and elaborated on by officials, bears remarkable resemblance to the description of the American Cosa Nostra given by Joseph M. Valachi in congressional testimony two decades ago.

Like Mr. Valachi, Mr. Buscetta described an organization based on territorial control: Each group, or "family," was supposed to run a particular area, in Palermo and elsewhere in Sicily, and to have responsibility for criminal activities in that area.

His description of the Sicilian criminal organization also paralleled Mr. Valachi's in emphasizing the commission's role in setting questions of how groups were to divide labor and profits.

Mr. Buscetta surprised many here by never using the word "Mafia," instead using "Cosa Nostra," the label applied to the American criminal organization by Mr. Valachi. The name can be translated as "our business."

The Sicilian also gave the police a picture of an organization facing severe divisions over tactics, strategy and leadership.

Many of Mr. Buscetta's revelations, when taken with the testimony of others and various police investigations, throw light on the gang war that has raged in Sicily, particularly in Palermo, over the last two years. He also

appears to have shown that some of the major political killings in Sicily were linked to feuds within the organization.

At the base of the organizational pyramid described by Mr. Buscetta lies the "family," directly tied to a particular geographical zone. The family is based on what he calls "men of honor" or "soldiers," who must pass tests of loyalty and are not supposed to question orders.

According to Mr. Buscetta, one of the difficulties in penetrating organized crime is that there are many people who work for criminal groups who are never "admitted" as "men of honor." This, he says, makes it confusing for the authorities to distinguish employees from members of the organization.

The family, as he is said to describe it, is subdivided into small groups that answer to lower-level leaders, who in turn report to the capo famiglia, or the head of the family. This chief represents the family at committee meetings.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

Kenya's Uganda Refugees Live in Fear of Abduction

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The two men who emerged from the white Datsun identified themselves as Kenyan police officers. They demanded that Erusani Kizza, a former Ugandan soldier who has lived in Kenya for several years as a refugee, get into their car.

When he resisted, they struck him and shoved him inside, where a third man pointed a pistol at his head and forced him to lie face down on the floor.

Then, according to the account Mr. Kizza gave the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Nairobi, he was driven for several hours while the men questioned him on the whereabouts of leading Ugandan refugees with whom Mr. Kizza had come in contact.

Later he was forced into the trunk, where he said he saw a diplomatic license plate that had been removed from the bumper. He said he escaped an hour later by forcing open the trunk.

Mr. Kizza's abduction last month was the latest of nearly two dozen kidnappings against Ugandan refugees living in Kenya during the past two years, eight of them since January, according to press accounts, UN officials and refugees.

Many of the attempts have failed, but in several instances, refugees either have disappeared or have resurfaced inside government prisons in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

Refugees here are convinced the abductions are authorized by senior Ugandan officials and carried out by their agents, who appear to operate freely inside Kenya.

They have also charged that members of Kenya's Criminal Investigation Division and its Special Branch police force have participated in the operations. Both Ugandan and Kenyan authorities have denied these allegations.

The kidnappings are an extension of the war for control of Uganda, where four guerrilla movements are challenging the government of President Milton Obote.

power in December 1980 and began a crackdown on armed dissidents. The government recently provided its own estimate that 15,000 had been killed either by dissidents or government troops.

The UN refugee agency estimated that 215,000 people have fled to Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire and Kenya to escape the fighting.

Nearly 3,500 Ugandans have registered as refugees at the UN office here. Many are professionals who said they fled Uganda after threats against their lives and families.

Among the 10 interviewed were the former board chairman of a major government enterprise, a former opposition member of parliament and the former head of a department of the medical school at Makerere University in Kampala.

Most were identified with the Ugandan Democratic Party, the major legal opposition political party in Uganda, although some served in the government or armed services during the rule of Idi Amin, the dictator who was overthrown in 1979.

Except for Abubakar Mayanja, a former member of parliament, all of the refugees asked that their names not be used.

"Our position here is extremely fragile," one of them said. For years, the refugees felt secure in Kenya, whose government has been at odds with successive Ugandan governments since the collapse of the East African Community in 1977 amid bitter recriminations among its three partners — Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

But the climate has changed markedly in the last year, following diplomatic overtures among the three states. While

Western diplomats have welcomed the regional thaw, it has meant new anxieties for the refugees.

Last fall, the governments of Kenya and Tanzania exchanged political exiles, with Kenya returning three Tanzanians alleged to have plotted against President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania for two Kenyan airmen later sentenced to death for organizing the unsuccessful 1982 coup against President Daniel Arap Moi.

At the same time, Vice President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya issued a public warning to refugees that "those who create mischief in one country and run into another country will have nowhere to go."

As a result, 10 to 20 of the most politically active Ugandans left Kenya, while those remaining have moved their activities further underground.

They still distribute anti-Obote literature in Kenya and recently have produced and distributed a 90-minute video cassette that includes a graphic scene of tortured and mutilated corpses the guerrillas say they found on a farm 40 miles (65 kilometers) from Kampala. They allege that the farm was used as a dumping ground for bodies of victims murdered at the Makindye Army barracks outside Kampala.

The refugees contend that arms and funds for the guerrilla war come from inside Uganda, but one conceded otherwise. "This is the gateway to Uganda," he said of Kenya. "All the sinews of war — arms, ammunition, money and medical supplies — pass through here."

Despite official denials, some refugees also fear that the Kenyan government has been involved in some abductions. They cite the case of Balaki Kirya, head of the Uganda Freedom Movement, an anti-Obote organization, who was taken from his suburban Nairobi home in July 1982.

One refugee has said he saw Mr. Kirya being escorted in handcuffs by police officers at the headquarters of Kenya's Special Branch here. A few days later, Mr. Kirya appeared in a Kampala courtroom to face treason charges. He is believed to have remained in prison ever since.

Officials at the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees have recorded the accounts given by abduction victims and given publicity to some of their stories. But otherwise they contend that they are able to provide little help.

Mondale Switches Issues To Erode Reagan Image

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After failing to make headway with attacks on the deficit issue, Walter F. Mondale has shifted to foreign policy recently to try to undercut President Ronald Reagan's popular appeal on the critical issue of leadership.

Finding a chink in Mr. Reagan's armor has been difficult for Mr. Mondale. Last summer, his own strategists singled out foreign policy as the area where the president was most vulnerable, and Reagan strategists braced for an assault.

But Mr. Mondale built the main offensive of his newly full campaign on the issue of federal deficits and his demand that Mr. Reagan produce a plan to reduce them. The Democratic presidential nominee tried deriding Mr. Reagan's "remoteness" and "happy talk" campaign, but his standing in public opinion polls kept skidding.

With the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut on Sept. 20 and the visit of the Soviet Union's foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, last week, Mr. Mondale's strategists sensed an opening and moved to throw Mr. Reagan on the defensive.

On Sept. 27, Mr. Mondale accused the president of an "inexcusable" attempt to pass the blame for the bombing of the U.S. Embassy by suggesting that the fault lay with a weakening of the nation's intelligence system under previous administrations.

On Monday, in an even sharper broadside, he accused Mr. Reagan of offering "a parade of alibis" on the Beirut bombing and of failing to learn enough about the basics of Soviet missile forces and the operation of U.S. nuclear weapons to negotiate an arms-control agreement with the Russians.

On Tuesday, when Mr. Reagan was forced into a rare defensive position, acknowledging responsibility for the bombing in Lebanon, Mr. Mondale suggested the move had come too late and would not "wash" with voters until Mr. Reagan told "what went wrong."

Some Reagan campaign officials brush off Mr. Mondale's attacks. "Clearly, with the economy as strong as it is, Mondale sees it is not an issue he can make great gains on, so he's left with foreign policy," said John Buckley, a Reagan campaign spokesman. "But we don't see any evidence that he's made great gains on it."

But Mondale campaign advisers contend that the former vice president's recent aggressiveness on foreign policy has begun to pay off,

although he still trails Mr. Reagan widely in opinion polls. Their own surveys, they say, show Mr. Mondale's leadership image improving markedly along with new skepticism toward Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign policy among swing groups of Democrats and independents, two groups whose support is important for Mr. Mondale.

The leadership issue has become crucial for Mr. Mondale. In opinion polls, the public often favors his positions on foreign policy issues more than Mr. Reagan's positions, but his aides believe he has been unable to capitalize politically because Mr. Reagan has persistently outscored him on leadership.

In the latest New York Times-CBS News poll, taken in mid-September, for example, more people were afraid of the risks of war under Mr. Reagan than under Mr. Mondale. Also, slightly more people said they "real effort" to negotiate "a good arms agreement" than expected that from Mr. Reagan. But the president's leadership image was far stronger and that was an essential ingredient in his overall popularity.

Despite Republicans' assertions that the assaults of Mr. Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, have had little impact, the odds of counterattacks by Vice President George Bush suggest concern inside the Reagan camp.

In Texas on Tuesday, Mr. Bush accused Mr. Mondale of running a "mean-spirited campaign" and of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

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■ Warnings of attack before the U.S. embassy bombing in Beirut were unheeded. Page 5.

■ Iran's foreign minister said Iran will continue to support "oppressed" peoples, including those in Lebanon. Page 6.

■ Jacques Brel, his myths and reality, is the subject of a biography by Olivier Todd. Katherine Knott reports. Page 7.

■ Nestlé's merger with Carnation may be blocked by a West German agency unless certain conditions are met. Page 11.

PLE or Composer

Every night in the show, police refused. Instead, the said, she had put up with phone taps, snail mail, and FBI agents lurking about her room.

Country singer Barbara Mandrell has been released from a hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, and will be able to return home in Hendersonville to recuperate from injuries suffered in a traffic accident. Mandrell, 35, was injured Sept. 11 in a crash that occurred as she was driving home with her two children. The driver of the other car was killed and Mandrell's children also were injured.

Frank Sinatra was given an award for his cultural contributions to the city of New York by Mayor John Lindsay. Sinatra was awarded the award by the city of New York for his contributions to the city of New York.

Sigourney Weaver has been named to the role of the female lead in the new film "The Untouchables." Weaver will be playing the role of the female lead in the new film "The Untouchables."

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Lack of Strong EC Leadership Is Worrying Officials

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
LUXEMBOURG — A new and delicate question about the future of the European Community was heard often during the meeting of EC ministers that ended Wednesday: Can the incoming EC Commission provide the community with the effective leadership that it has been missing?

The outgoing commission, headed by Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, has been weak and he spent too much time seeking compromises among commissioners, according to senior officials from EC countries and outside the community who were interviewed recently.

"Thorn is an arbiter, not a leader," a commission source said.

Equally troubling, officials said, is the fact that the new commission now being assembled resembles what the magazine the Economist recently described as "a B-team."

The exception mentioned regularly is Jacques Delors, the former French finance minister, who takes over in January as the commission's president. Seven newcomers

have been named, three commissioners will remain in their jobs and three slots are still open on the 14-member body.

"Gaston was never able to pull the commission together, and so they rarely functioned well as a team," said an ambassador to Belgium from outside the EC.

The major challenge facing Mr. Delors, the ambassador said, will be providing better management. But he added that the task would not be easy, given the "enormous complexities of issues, the unimpressive background of some newcomers and the job itself."

The commission's main function is to propose policy initiatives to the EC Council of Ministers and to direct the community bureaucracy.

Although its members are appointed to four-year terms by their governments, the commission is supposed to remain independent. It can only be removed as a body through a vote of censure by the European Parliament.

But the truly executive body is the council, composed of ministers of member nations, whose presidency rotates every six months.

Clashes between the council and the commission often surface. The latest occurred after Mr. Thorn released last Friday a five-page letter to Peter Barry, the Irish foreign minister, in which he challenged the council's plans to expand the

NEWS ANALYSIS

finance ministers' powers over EC spending. He hinted that the commission might take the council to the European Court of Justice.

Alan Dukes, the Irish finance minister, said in Luxembourg on Monday that the commission was simply wrong in its views about the council's powers. He said the commission had not made itself familiar with the draft version of a compromise agreement that Mr. Dukes, acting as council president, had circulated to member governments on Friday evening. The plan was adopted by the finance ministers Monday.

Officials of the EC Commission and of member governments, speaking privately, insisted that Mr. Thorn was correctly fulfilling a

commission role as guardian of the EC treaties.

While expressing hopes that the new commission will work more closely with the council on policy issues, the officials complained that most of the commissioners named by member governments so far — particularly the British and West German members — lacked international experience.

Traditionally, Britain, Germany, France and Italy each name two members, and other EC governments can name one commissioner each.

The two British commissioners will be Stanley Clinton Davis, a Labor Party member of Parliament, who from 1979 until last year was opposition spokesman for trade, prices and consumer protection; and Lord Cockfield, a leading authority on taxation and accounting, who was the government's secretary of state for trade between 1982 and 1983.

The West German commissioners will be Alois Pfaffer, a trade union leader, and Karl-Heinz

Nagel, currently the commissioner responsible for internal markets.

Speculation about how the new commission will function has focused with equal intensity on other newcomers, two of whom are former EC finance ministers — Henning Christophersen of Denmark and Franciscus Andriessen, who is the present commissioner for competition — and Willy de Clercq, the Belgian finance minister.

Both have worked previously with Mr. Delors, and they will constitute what a commission source described as "the hard core of the B-team." This group will probably include Gregory Varfis, Greece's minister for European affairs.

The new commission is expected to concentrate on expanding EC economic cooperation, notably in monetary affairs, but Mr. Delors has not yet said what he plans specifically or how he plans to divide the commission portfolios.

Mr. Delors has told visitors, however, that he considers the press criticism about the commission unfair and that he considers it essential that the commission operate, above all, as a team.



Gaston Thorn

But even his most enthusiastic admirers say that this will be prove extremely difficult, and perhaps impossible, given the nature of the commission.

WORLD BRIEFS

Argentina, Chile Near Beagle Accord

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Argentina and Chile have reached "full coincidence" of views for a solution to the territorial dispute over the Beagle Channel on the basis of a proposal Pope John Paul II made Dec. 12, 1980, the Vatican said Thursday. The pope intervened in the dispute in January 1979, when the two countries were near war over boundary rights in the channel at the southernmost tip of South America.

Talks between delegations from both countries will continue in Rome. The Vatican office will mediate the dispute "with the objective of giving form to a final treaty," according to a brief statement initiated by the Vatican spokesman, the Reverend Romeo Panciroli.

Vatican sources said the three-paragraph statement appeared to indicate the delegations have still to reach a written agreement over the dispute, but they said it was the most optimistic to emerge from negotiations in recent years. The pontiff is believed to have suggested awarding to Chile three disputed islands already under the control of Chilean armed forces while giving maritime concessions to Argentina.

Also meeting with Mr. Mitterrand on Friday are President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Omar Bongo of Gabon. The French-African summit is set for Friday afternoon following a meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Habyré and a luncheon in honor of Chad's president.

France has backed the Habyré government militarily against rebels supported by Libya. Last month, France agreed with Libya on a joint withdrawal of forces from Chad.

5-Nation Summit on Chad in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — Leaders of four African countries will meet President François Mitterrand of France on Friday for a summit on Chad, a presidential spokesman said Thursday night. The announcement came as President Habyré of Chad arrived at Orly Airport, where he was met by the French minister for cooperation and development, Christian Nucci.

Also meeting with Mr. Mitterrand on Friday are President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Omar Bongo of Gabon. The French-African summit is set for Friday afternoon following a meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Habyré and a luncheon in honor of Chad's president.

France has backed the Habyré government militarily against rebels supported by Libya. Last month, France agreed with Libya on a joint withdrawal of forces from Chad.

Cause of Hamburg Collision Unknown

HAMBURG (AP) — Investigators said Thursday that the cause of a collision between a launch and a barge in Hamburg harbor that left 19 persons dead is still unknown.

Authorities said that scrapes on the chartered launch, Martina, which was carrying 43 persons on a birthday cruise, and the barge show that the barge ran over the launch after the Martina hit a steel cable linking the barge to a tug boat. The Martina was dragged underwater for 30 meters (99 feet) before sinking Tuesday night, they said.

It was not known why the launch skipper tried to steer the Martina between the tug and the barge. The skipper, identified as Ulrich Wreck, 66, is among 12 persons from the Martina missing and presumed dead. Another seven bodies have been recovered, and 24 persons were pulled to safety.

For the Record

The countdown began Wednesday at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the launching of an eight-day space shuttle mission in which an American woman will walk in space for the first time. The crew of seven, the largest number of astronauts to be launched at one time, includes two women and the first Canadian to fly in space. (NTT)

The Salvadoran and Honduran presidents, José Napoleón Duarte and Roberto Suazo Córdoba, decided in talks at La Paz, Honduras, on Wednesday to resume negotiations on their border differences, which were suspended six months ago. (AFP)

Zimbabwe has lifted a three-month ban on meetings of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the main opposition party, in the Midlands and neighboring Mashonaland provinces, the home affairs minister, Simbi Muboko, said. (Reuters)

Elizabeth Kopp, Switzerland's first woman cabinet minister, will head the Justice and Police Ministry, a government statement said Thursday in Bern. She was elected to the seven-member coalition Federal Council, or cabinet, by Parliament on Tuesday. (Reuters)

Karami Rejects Direct Talks With Israel, Asks U.S. Diplomacy

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon, discussing the withdrawal of Israeli troops from his country, said Thursday that his government wanted to substitute some form of United States diplomacy for direct negotiations with Israel.

In an interview, Mr. Karami underscored the problems that have arisen since the new Israeli government said it was ready to withdraw from south Lebanon if its security needs in northern Israel were met.

Mr. Karami also rejected direct talks with the Israelis and said his

government would not accept Israel's proposal that the Israeli-supplied militia in southern Lebanon remain and play a major role in providing security for northern Israel once the 15,000 Israeli troops had left. He insisted that the Lebanese government's army could police the area in southern Lebanon adequately, with the assistance of United Nations forces.

Mr. Karami's position was immediately scorned by senior Israeli officials in New York with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. One said that if Mr. Karami was serious "he may have to wait a long time before we leave."

U.S. officials also said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz felt the Lebanese and Israelis should sit down together to work out their problems. The United States is willing to help out on the sidelines, but does not want it to be "an American show," a Shultz aide said.

The Israelis, after saying for two years that they would not leave Lebanon until the Syrians agreed to a simultaneous timetable, announced two weeks ago that they were ready to leave Lebanon, regardless of what the Syrians did. But Israel's new national unity government said it needed to be sure that its security was guaranteed.

Mr. Karami, who met with Mr.



Rashid Karami

Shultz in New York last week while both were in New York for the UN General Assembly meeting, said that the Americans "are hesitating to take any step before they study the situation well." He said he told Mr. Shultz "what we want, what we accept and what we don't accept" and that he was hoping for a new position from the United States.

Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, recently returned from a tour of

key Middle Eastern capitals in which he explored the possibilities for an early agreement on Israeli withdrawal. According to Mr. Shultz's aides, Mr. Murphy discussed the differences underscored by Mr. Karami and the Israelis Wednesday and told Mr. Shultz there was a considerable way to go diplomatically before any progress could be foreseen.

Mr. Karami and Nabih Berri, minister of state for southern Lebanon, both in New York for the UN session, have been speaking optimistically about the chances for U.S. mediation.

[The Beirut newspaper As Safir published an interview Thursday with Mr. Berri in New York in which he said that the Reagan administration, despite official denials, had presented a plan to speed Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, United Press International reported. "Of course there is a plan — an eight-point plan," he was reported as saying. "Some of the points are quite positive while others are unacceptable."]

In place of direct talks with Israel, Mr. Karami suggested that the United States go back and forth between the two sides, carrying ideas and proposals.

The south of Lebanon is policed by the South Lebanese Army, a militia that is backed and armed by Israel, as well as by Israeli troops.

EC Accord Seen Clearing Way for Rebate to Britain

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The president of the European Parliament said Thursday that the agreement earlier this week on a financial rescue package for the European Community should clear the way for the Parliament to release a rebate to Britain.

A decision by the Parliament in July to block the payment had threatened to unravel a series of EC reforms agreed on by the 10 heads of government in June.

Pierre Pflimlin of France, the president, expressed relief at a news conference over the decision by the EC's foreign ministers Tuesday to collect an additional 1 billion European Currency Units (\$750 million) from the 10 member states to prevent the community from running out of money later this month. The largely advisory Parliament is scheduled to review the emergency financing package when it meets in Strasbourg, France, next week.

Mr. Pflimlin said the foreign ministers' action meant that "we have avoided being strangled for the moment." He added that he expected the Parliament to vote to release the 750-million-ECU refund to Britain.

Plot to Kill Commander Fails

A spokesman for the South Lebanese Army said that demolition experts had defused a bomb apparently intended for the militia's commander, General Antoine Lahad, near his headquarters just north of the Israeli border, United Press International reported.

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BRIEFS

Beagle Accord
... and Chile have reached an agreement to the territorial dispute over the ... Pope John Paul II made the ... were near war over boundaries ... up of South America ... dispute "with the objective of ... a brief statement initiated by ...

Chad in Paris
... African countries will meet ... on Friday for a summit ... the French-African ... cooperation and development ...

Collision Unknown
... said Thursday that the cause of ... in Hamburg harbor that left ...

at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the
... in which an American ... time. The crew of seven, the large ... at one time, includes two women ...

idents, Jose Napoleon Duarte
... on talks at La Paz, Honduras ... on their border differences, ...

has on meetings of the Zambian
... party, in the Midlands ... the, the prime minister, ...

woman cabinet minister, will be
... said Thursday ... Federal Council ...

Bush to Fight IRS Ruling, Says He Was 'Singled Out'

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service
THULSA, Okla., — Vice President George Bush says he feels he has been "singled out" by the IRS because he was not entitled by a ruling of the tax agency to do "what any other taxpayer" can do and roll over his capital gains.
At a news conference here Wednesday night, six hours after his lawyers released information on his personal income taxes for 1981 through 1983, in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Bush said: "I think a lot of people out there would understand it and think if you're vice president that doesn't mean you should be singled out. I think I've been singled out."

Mr. Bush paid the Internal Revenue Service \$198,000 in back taxes and interest in June after the service ruled that he had failed to report about \$500,000 in income from the sale of his house on his 1981 tax return and improperly used \$29,000 in leftover campaign funds.

The information showed that Mr. Bush had an adjusted gross income of \$810,447 over the three-year period and paid \$303,421 in U.S. taxes. He paid 48.6 percent of his income in taxes in 1981, 24.2 percent in 1982 and 12.8 percent in 1983.

The issue in the house sale is the definition, under tax law, of Mr. Bush's principal residence. If, as he says, it is his home in Kennebunkport, Maine, which he bought in 1981, then he could apply the \$600,000 in profits he made when he sold his home in Houston in 1981 to the purchase of the Maine home and not pay taxes on the capital gain from the Houston sale.

If, however, his principal residence is deemed to be the vice presidential residence in Washington, as the IRS contends, he must report the gain and pay taxes at a rate of 60 percent.

Mr. Bush said that he had "been taken to the cleaners" by the IRS and that he "should be entitled to what any other citizen does and that is go the final route." Mr. Bush said he would appeal the decision.

Mr. Bush conceded he had been concerned about what his income tax returns, which he had not prepared or signed since 1981, under the terms of a blind trust, would reveal. "I sighed with relief to see that the trustees, without any knowledge of mine, paid what looked like a reasonable amount of tax," he said.

Mondale Assails Bush
Walter F. Mondale said Thursday that it is unfair that a wealthy person like Mr. Bush paid only 12.8 percent of his income in taxes last year. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Commenting on tax information released by Mr. Bush, the Demo-



George Bush

Candidates Gear Up to Debate

Advisers Say Mondale Must Do Well to Ignite His Campaign

By Phil Gailley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale have intensified their preparations for the first of two nationally broadcast 90-minute debates this month. Strategists in both political parties view them as crucial to Mr. Mondale's struggle to ignite his campaign before the Nov. 6 election.

With Mr. Reagan holding a large lead in public opinion polls, his campaign strategists said that the president's main task in the debates is simply to get through them without making a major mistake. If he succeeds, they said Wednesday, Mr. Reagan should be able to coast through the remaining weeks of the campaign.

Mr. Mondale, according to his political advisers, faces the most difficult challenge of breaking through the presumption of Mr. Reagan's re-election and shifting the electorate's attention from the president's personal popularity to issues on which polls show voters more in tune with Mr. Mondale.

At a news briefing here Wednesday, James A. Johnson, national chairman of the Mondale campaign, said he did not expect the debates to cause a dramatic shift either way in Mr. Mondale's standing in the polls. The first debate is to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, at 9 P.M. Sunday.

Mr. Mondale has been seeking advice on debate strategy from a wide range of Democratic leaders, including members of Congress, former President Jimmy Carter and some of Mr. Carter's former aides, including Patrick Caddell, a public opinion analyst. According to one of Mr. Caddell's associates, the poll taker told Mr. Mondale in a memorandum that the electorate has not yet been engaged in this campaign and that it would be a mistake to try to turn the debates into a referendum on Mr. Reagan.

Instead, Mr. Caddell is said to have advised Mr. Mondale to try to persuade voters to look beyond Mr. Reagan's personal qualities and consider the consequences of his policies in a second term. On abortion, for example, that means arguing that a vote for Mr. Reagan will, in effect, decide that issue by giving him an opportunity to appoint Supreme Court justices who agree with his anti-abortion position.

Mr. Johnson seemed to echo Mr. Caddell's views Wednesday as he outlined Mr. Mondale's objectives in the debate. "Mostly, we want to engage the electorate," he said. The campaign chairman said Mr. Mondale would try to show that unlike Mr. Reagan he is in touch with the concerns of the average American family and that he has a carefully thought-out plan for dealing with the problems of the future.

Publicly, Reagan campaign officials are trying to play down the significance of the debates. Speaking earlier this week at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, Edward Rollins, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, said voter apathy was a greater concern

than the outcome of the debates. "Mondale has become almost insignificant," he said. "He's an alternative, but he's not pushing the vote himself. Realistically, you are not going to see the debates being the great thing that Mondale anticipates."

Mr. Reagan's strategists acknowledge, however, that the president's decision to meet his opponent in two debates at a time when his own popularity is soaring in the polls is not without political risks.

Not only will the expectations be higher for Mr. Reagan because of his reputation as a skilled television performer, they said, but the history of modern presidential debates has also been that challengers normally fare better than incumbents in these television events.

A major element of the Reagan campaign's strategy is to be prepared to correct quickly any mistakes or misstatements the president may make in the debates before they can become a major controversy.

As incumbents often do, Mr. Reagan and his campaign strategists held the upper hand in deciding the format of the debates, which are sponsored by the League of Women Voters. The first debate is to be on domestic issues. A second debate, which is to take place on Oct. 21 in Kansas City, will be on foreign policy.

In negotiating the terms of the presidential debate, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, insisted on questions from a panel and other conditions that are considered to be to Mr. Reagan's advantage.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

N.Y. Probes Zaccaro Real-Estate Deal

NEW YORK (NYT) — John A. Zaccaro and the counsel to the Port Authority employees' credit union were to share a \$100,000 commission in a property sale involving a loan of at least \$475,000 from the credit union, a lawyer for the sellers said Wednesday. The lawyer, Stephen M. Raphael, said the commission had not yet been paid.

The loan, granted to a real-estate associate of Mr. Zaccaro, was later called improper by U.S. auditors because the associate, John DeLorenzo, was not a member of the credit union. The matter is under investigation by the Manhattan district attorney, Robert M. Morgenthau.

A lawyer for Mr. Zaccaro, the husband of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Geraldine A. Ferraro, confirmed that his client was involved in the investigation. The lawyer, Norman Ostrow, expressed confidence that it "will conclude that Zaccaro has done nothing wrong."

TV to Stick to Predictions on Nov. 6

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Representatives of the nation's three major television networks told a congressional subcommittee Wednesday that, despite criticism, they would not change their election day practices of speculating on the outcome of political contests before voting in those contests ends.

The networks have been the target of increasing criticism since the 1980 presidential election for using surveys of voters coming out of polling places to characterize voting trends on election days and for projecting the outcome before all polls have closed. Critics have asserted that these practices may have influenced voter turnout in some contests and in turn the possible outcome of some races.

Congress passed a resolution this year asking the networks not to use election day surveys in speculating on voter trends and not to project the outcome of a contest before all polls have closed.

The network officials, here to discuss their plans for covering the Nov. 6 election with the House subcommittee on telecommunications, consumer protection and finance, countered that there was insufficient scientific evidence to support the criticism. For that reason, they said, they had no plans to change their election day reporting practices.

Unions Plan New Effort for Mondale

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The AFL-CIO, concerned by evidence that its own members are not backing Walter F. Mondale as strongly as they hoped when the union leadership endorsed him for president a year ago, is gearing up a last-minute effort to reverse President Ronald Reagan's gains among union voters.

With the labor federation's own polls showing that less than 50 percent of its members are now supporting the Democratic ticket, its president, Lane Kirkland, Wednesday announced his plan for a 14-day tour of the industrial states of the Northeast and Middle West.

Mr. Kirkland, traveling in a motor home called the Solidarity Van, is scheduled to visit 24 cities in 12 states and to address up to 6,000 local officials of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Hopes for Registration Drive Fade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Organizers who had once hoped to register a million new voters on a single day are now taking to the streets of a number of American cities with their hopes scaled down.

"We're not going to make the million. It just didn't come together the way we hoped," said a civil rights leader, Hubert James, head of Voter Mobilization 1984, a nonpartisan coalition of more than 70 civil rights, feminist, peace, church, environmental and student groups.

"A lot of people that we hoped to activate became demoralized," Mr. James said. Even though it had to abandon its slogan of "A Million More in '84," the coalition still anticipated that a record number of new voters would be registered Thursday, Friday and during the weekend.

"We're saying 250,000 to 300,000 is within range," Mr. James said.

For the Record

Senator Edward M. Kennedy says President Ronald Reagan's practice of quoting John F. Kennedy is one of the most objectionable elements of the campaign. "I wish he would follow President Kennedy's lead on civil rights, arms control, the environment and on the many different issues that affect the quality of life and the hope for the future," the Massachusetts Democratic said.

Governor Robert Orr of Indiana, at 66 the nation's oldest governor, will woo the youth vote with the nation's first political music video. "It is risky," John Hammond, his executive assistant, said Wednesday of the variation on the two-minute political spot. "But it is more than a stunt. It is a way to reach young voters." (UPI)

U.S. Embassy Warns Users Of Mexican Main Roads

Los Angeles Times Service
MEXICO CITY — The U.S. Embassy here has warned that it considers travel on four of Mexico's main highways to be dangerous for U.S. visitors.

Ambassador John Gavin said Wednesday he may urge the State Department to issue a formal travel advisory.

The State Department customarily issues formal advisories upon the request of embassies. They are distributed to travel organizations and usually lead to fewer U.S. visitors in affected areas.

U.S. officials in Mexico City said that the four areas being considered for the formal warning to tourists are part of Highway 15 in the west; parts of Highways 40 and 57 in central Mexico; and Highway 185 in the south.

Mr. Gavin said that he wrote on Sept. 5 to Tourism Minister Antonio Enriquez Savignac to tell him that a travel advisory might be issued.

The letter discussed the details of a case involving a Texas couple robbed and assaulted on Highway 57 on Aug. 31, which Mr. Gavin called part of a "dangerous trend." He said that in some recent cases, the victims of highway assaults have been killed.

Mr. Gavin's comments came a day after the U.S. Navy announced that starting Friday, the Mexican border city of Tijuana will be off limits to sailors and marines between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M. because of reports of extortion by police in Tijuana, which is on the border with California.

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Ways to Help the Jobless

No early easing of the problem of Europe's jobless millions seems likely. Demand and output are rising, but not fast enough to provide the needed jobs. The continent is in a typical growth recession. Most governments take the advice of the OECD and the IMF that the way out of stagflation is to increase the underlying efficiency and flexibility of Europe's economies — a slow job.

The problem is even worse than the crude figures — probably nearly 12 percent unemployment by the end of next year — suggest. Admittedly, some of these people are working on the black market; but others are excluded from the figures because they have given up the job quest as hopeless. More serious still is the concentration of unemployment. A fifth of Europe's young are jobless; more than 40 percent of job-seekers now fall into the category of long-term unemployed, many of them the older workers.

It is hard to know whose plight is worse, the young who have never worked or the older generations who may never work again.

The unemployed get by on a tight budget. You are without a job, the less likely you are to find one. And unemployment benefits shrink substantially after a time.

There are, as the French now underline, some things that governments can do. Education and training programs are criticized on the grounds that, after a year or so, the trainee is thrown back on the scrap heap, trained for a nonexistent job. Even so, a year or two has been gained. Society has at least shown compassion. And insofar as such programs raise the general adaptability of the labor force, they help to restore the flexibility that manpower in Europe currently lacks.

Renault is proposing an ambitious plan to its worried workers — a plan, however, that will depend on cooperation from the unions and financial support from the government.

Employment subsidies for the worst-hit groups may seem to do no more than redistribute unemployment. Yet they can encourage firms to take on workers rather than machinery, especially if reinforced by other action to reduce the relative cost of labor.

(Business taxes at present mount very steeply with the number of workers employed.) And, paradoxically, it could be helpful if it were easier for firms to trim the payroll when they fall on temporary bad times.

There may be benefits from cooperation between the public sector and private enterprise to set up small firms to supply goods and services for which there is local demand that the private sector, working alone, does not meet. This idea is in its infancy in Europe. Its value has yet to be confirmed.

We have expressed doubt in this space ("Growth by Shortage," Aug. 15) about major efforts to create jobs by shortening the workweek. The OECD also seems lukewarm, observing that the past decade has actually seen workers become less prepared to swap income for leisure. It may, however, be necessary to encourage early retirement for the older unemployed — even though this can be costly and can rob the economy of its more experienced workers.

Most options, indeed, are costly. Yet governments must do what they can — within the limits imposed by the efficient working of the market economy — to relieve the stresses of unemployment.

The one thing not to do is to put at risk the better price stability that governments have so painfully secured. It would be hopelessly wasteful and no use to the unemployed.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Incumbent Is Champ

President Reagan has been needing the Democrats, and particularly Walter Mondale, with the suggestion that they are the all-time gold medal champion big spenders. But he is a bit out of date. The Democrats are no longer the spending champions. The gold medal is currently held by Mr. Reagan himself.

He has spent more than the Carter administration, and more than any other American administration back to World War II. He has spent more if you count defense in, and he has spent more if you take defense out. It is instructive to put the campaign speeches aside for a moment and look at the figures.

The accompanying table provides spending totals, by fiscal year, as percentage of the gross national product. That is the best and fairest way to measure public spending. It takes inflation into account, and also the growth of the economy as population and wealth rise.

The figures here include off-budget spending, which was higher in the Carter administration than now. And since Republicans sometimes argue that it is their emphasis on defense that is driving the totals up, we offer the totals both including and excluding defense.

The figures through 1983 come from the president's budget last February. The figures for fiscal 1984, which ended last Sunday, come from the update published in August by the Congressional Budget Office. (Federal spend-

ing as a proportion of GNP is currently falling because, in the present phase of the business cycle, the economy is expanding faster than the government's spending programs.)

Mr. Reagan has sometimes suggested that spending is high because Congress keeps dis-

obediently voting for popular social benefits. In fact, more often than not Congress has cut where Mr. Reagan indicated. Where the final spending totals for the year have been substantially larger than the original Reagan budget figures, it has usually been in areas where the administration at least shares the blame.

In both 1982 and 1983 the administration's grossly mismanaged farm programs overran their budgets spectacularly. In 1982 it turned out that the president's budget had greatly underestimated the cost of interest on the federal debt. Similarly in 1983 it underestimated the unemployment rate and consequently the cost of unemployment compensation. As for 1984, it looks as though the actual spending total will be very close to the one that Mr. Reagan originally proposed in his budget.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Best New Way to Die

"It was a whole lot easier," an elderly woman recently told a New York Times reporter, "when God made the decision."

She was talking about dying, an old subject that is raising urgent new questions for families, physicians and lawmakers.

When that woman was a girl, people died in their own beds, often of diseases like pneumonia, which was once nicknamed "the old man's friend." Now 90 percent of Americans die in hospitals, and most of them have outlived their parents' span by 20 years or more. Medical technology has prolonged their lives; often it has also prolonged their deaths.

The deathwatch is part of mankind's history. For millennia it consisted of friends and relatives sitting by helplessly as a life slipped away. If one wished to, one could pray; there was little else to do.

Today, however, a deathwatch is apt to involve choices. What keeps the heart beating and the lungs moving may be a collection of machines, not the vagaries of nature. When

should these miracles of mechanics be turned off? At what point do they stop keeping a functioning human being alive and merely prevent a worn-out body from dying?

One answer may lie in legislation being drafted by New York State's health commissioner. It would prescribe when doctors may legally withhold life-saving measures from certain dying or terminally ill patients.

"Any guidelines being developed," Dr. David Axelrod says, "will be based on the premise that the primary responsibility of physicians and hospitals is to preserve life. However, we recognize that there are situations where extraordinary measures tend to prolong death rather than maintain life."

The guidelines, when completed, are bound to provoke more debate. For it is no longer enough to worry about how best to live. Given a medical technology that has outlived the morality needed to deal with the issue, one has to struggle as well with how best to die.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

FROM OUR OCT. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Barcelona Worries Madrid
MADRID — The conservative Government of Antonio Maura no longer denies that the situation is serious in Barcelona, and even the Opposition — with the exception, of course, of the Radical Republicans (led by Alejandro Lerroux), who are in more or less open sympathy with the Barcelona terrorists — confess that to re-establish the Constitutional guarantees [after recent rioting in response to a call-up of troops to fight in Morocco] in Catalonia and Gerona, as has been done in the rest of the kingdom, would be rank folly. It has been noticed that the Barcelona Anarchists, in their bomb outrages, generally place two bombs calculated to explode at an interval of twenty minutes or half an hour. The second bomb is always carefully concealed. The criminals expect that the second bomb will explode when the authorities are present.

1934: Civil War Is Feared in Spain
MADRID — Spain has a government tonight (Oct. 4), but it finds itself on the verge of civil war. Simultaneously with the announcement of the new Cabinet, a general strike was proclaimed throughout the country. Manuel Azana y Diaz, former Premier and leader of the Left Republican party, issued a statement calling President Alcalá Zamora a "traitor" and declaring that the Republic will be defended "at all costs and by all means." The general strike and Azana's challenge were planned when it became clear that Alejandro Lerroux, who was asked to form a ministry, had decided to include members of the Catholic Action party, which all Republican elements consider anti-Republican. Trouble is anticipated, especially as the general strike order seems to have been obeyed throughout the country. The danger point is considered to be Barcelona.

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A View: America Is Safer Under Reagan

By Kenneth L. Adelman

The writer is director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — It has become fashionable to depict American-Soviet relations as tumbling to their lowest point ever in the postwar era. It is sometimes even suggested that we are on a road to nuclear war in the not-too-distant future. Is it all really true?

Many of the words from Moscow have been harsh. The Russians' refusal to participate in nuclear arms talks is lamentable. The increased patrolling of Soviet submarines off American coasts is worrisome, even though they have provided these waters for many years.

But we are really less secure today than we were earlier, or just four years ago?

I think not. Quite the contrary.

Look back just two decades, for example, and compare President John F. Kennedy's 1,000 days in office to President Reagan's first 1,000 days. The Kennedy era is popularly recalled as one of smooth and skillful American stewardship over foreign affairs. Yet during that brief time we endured the Bay of Pigs fiasco, a disastrous superpower summit meeting in Vienna, a build-up of American involvement in Vietnam, the construction of the Berlin Wall and the Cuban missile crisis. Those were dangerous days. Events during the past three and a half years certainly do not match that cascade of crises.

Even in the 1970s, when the dialogue between Washington and Moscow was so rich and hopes for détente were so high, regional crises were still severe. From 1970 to 1976, while American and Soviet leaders held five summit meetings and an array of arms control negotiations, the Soviet Union backed and armed the continuing infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam, making a peaceful settlement of that conflict impossible. The Middle East erupted and the Russians threatened to intervene with their own troops, prompting us to go on strategic nuclear alert. Those, too, were dangerous days.

In many ways, 1979 symbolized the decade. During the first six months, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin met some 25 times, followed by the Carter-Brezhnev summit meeting in Vienna where the

second strategic arms limitation treaty was signed. Still, regional crises flared. There was the flap over a Soviet brigade in Cuba. False Soviet statements about U.S. actions in Iran added fuel to the already blazing fires after the American hostages were seized. Finally, the Russians invaded Afghanistan, starting what President Carter called the greatest crisis since World War II.

In every year from 1975 to 1980, Soviet forces themselves or armies largely supplied by Moscow invaded or seized control of a different Third World country.

In every year from 1975 to 1980, Soviet forces or armies largely supplied by Moscow invaded or seized control of a different Third World country.

World country: South Vietnam in 1975, Angola in 1975-76, Ethiopia in 1977, Cambodia in 1978 and Afghanistan in 1979. Nothing like this has happened in the past three years.

Soviet expansionism has been slowed, and there have been no full-scale crises. None of the three major wars during this period — Iran-Iraq, Lebanon and the Falklands — has led to confrontation between the superpowers.

Clearly, the world is not more dangerous. What has made it more stable? Active U.S. diplomacy and increased deterrence strength.

To be sure, we need to improve the current state of affairs. President Reagan is attempting to do just that. Besides strengthening our relationships with our allies and others and restoring more credible military power, he has sought to

reopen and deepen the dialogue with Moscow — particularly in arms control.

At this stage it is difficult to say when or whether the Soviet Union will accept significant nuclear arms limitations. We do not know if it will accept deep reductions in nuclear forces. We do not know if our very different strategic concepts can be made compatible enough for us to agree on how to distinguish the more threatening kinds of weapons. We do not know if the Russians will accept true strategic equality or continue to mask their demand for "equal security" in the guise of what they call "mutual security."

But we do know that time and with enough incentives, the answers to these central questions are no, then we will have learned something rather important about the Soviet Union and its real intentions. If the answers turn out to be yes, we will have taken a giant step forward.

I, for one, have hope for the future of arms control. This hope is grounded in several reasons. First is the continuity that will come with a second Reagan administration. It will bring considerable accumulated expertise and lessons learned both about arms control in particular and about dealing with the Russians in general.

Second, the strategic modernization program begun in 1981, with its base of a much healthier economy, provides considerably more incentives to the Russians to come to terms. The president's strategic defense initiative — popularly criticized as "Star Wars" — also adds incentives.

Third, the intermediate-range nuclear missiles already deployed in Western Europe also help prepare the ground for negotiating with Moscow.

Fourth, the Russians will surely not change leadership as often as they have over the past four years — and should thus be able and willing to engage in real negotiations.

Finally, we are ready for tough bargaining and equally tough trade-offs once the Russians return to the negotiating table.

This was adapted for The New York Times from a speech to the San Diego World Affairs Council.

A Regret: Reagan Seems Unsited to Negotiation

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — Will it make a great deal of difference that President Reagan now addresses conciliatory words to the Soviet Union? Probably not.

That his Sept. 24 speech before the UN General Assembly had a political purpose is obvious. The White House, not the State Department, pressed for the softer draft. White House speech writers, not some idealistic Foreign Service officer, inserted the references to the leading champion of nonviolence in the 20th century, Mahatma Gandhi.

The speech only continues an effort that the administration has been making for nearly a year to lure the Soviet Union back into a more normal diplomatic dialogue. At the turn of the year, in an interview with Time magazine, Mr. Reagan promised to tone down his rhetoric about the Soviet Union. On Jan. 16 he delivered his first conciliatory speech on U.S.-Soviet relations. Were it not for his subsequent pre-broadcast joke about bombing the Soviet Union in five minutes, the memory of the earlier speech would not have been seen as such a significant departure.

Not are such expressions about Mr. Reagan's strong desire for agreement with the Soviets confined to this election year. Forgotten is the five-page letter to Leonid Brezhnev that he sent from his hospital bed in the spring of 1981. Recovering from a bullet wound, he wrote of his horror of nuclear war, hopes for peace and willingness to move toward progress in arms control.

At the United Nations Mr. Reagan was basically saying that although he was not yet prepared to change any substantive U.S. position, he wanted to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union. In 1980, while regularly advancing hard-line positions on arms control, he promised to sit down with the Soviets "as long as it takes" to get an arms control agreement. So in some re-

spects the UN speech was a return to an earlier Reagan position.

Mr. Reagan is able to change his mind even on subjects about which he feels very strongly. One of the most skillful Reagan-watchers over the years has been Lon Cannon, political correspondent of the Washington Post. In his book "Reagan" he relates a fascinating episode involving then Governor Reagan.

His new state finance director, Verne Orr, who was later secretary of the air force, learned from his predecessor, Caspar Weinberger, that one should never mention income withholding to the governor, who had stated repeatedly that his opposition to this idea was "set in concrete."

Mr. Orr's problem was that California faced a serious cash flow problem. Finally, screwing up his courage, he presented the full case to the governor, who was also informed of widespread support for the proposal from legislators and fiscal experts. Mr. Reagan's reaction was, "You mean the emperor has no clothes?" He gave in.

The president does not confuse stubbornness with pigheadedness. Confronted with impossible odds or new needs, he will change, and if his attitude toward the Soviet Union is new, it should probably be understood in that context.

But is a change in attitude enough? An important book reviewed in the International Herald Tribune today — "Deadly Gambits," by Strobe Talbot — provides voluminous evidence for the case that the problem for the Reagan administration's arms control policy is not the president's attitude but his work habits and personnel policies. Unless he can change both, the arms control record of a second Reagan administration is likely to resemble the sterile and ultimately threatening record of the first.

In Mr. Talbot's book, based on extensive interviews with numerous

key officials in the Reagan administration, the president emerges as a figure unwilling to read more than a three-page memorandum on any complicated subject, convinced that policy is settled when a speech is given, and embarrassingly misinformed about many of the essentials of the American defense posture.

Mr. Talbot concludes: "Even though he chaired 16 National Security Council-level meetings on START, there was ample evidence that he frequently did not understand basic aspects of the nuclear weapons issue and of policies being promulgated in his name."

On personnel issues the record is also troubling. Mr. Reagan has resisted efforts of people like Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser in the Ford administration and chairman of Mr. Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces, to explain to him that there are individuals in his administration who make progress on arms control impossible.

Administrations have made progress on arms control only when the president took a personal interest in

detailed proposals and took determined action to back up those government officials who were pressing for progress. The best news in recent months is not that Mr. Reagan met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko but that he was so hard to prepare for that meeting.

Unless such practices become a habit, it seems true that, despite the new tone toward the Soviet Union, not much has changed.

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Sad to Say, the Community Isn't Going Bankrupt

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The specter of bankruptcy that has been haunting the European Community was dispelled this week, but no champagne corks popped in Brussels. The foreign, finance and farm ministers of the 10 EC countries managed at key talks in Luxembourg to shore up the Community's tumbledown finances for a little while longer, but a good many top officials inside the European Community would prefer to see the EC go bust with a bang.

The ensuing administrative paralysis and political panic, they argue, would do more harm than all the past years of inter-governmental sniping to concentrate minds on what needs to be done to restore the EC to health — in short, to stop stuffing money into the pockets of rich European farmers.

Oct. 20 was to have been the date on which EC commission officials started signing checks on empty bank accounts in order to pay subsidies to the farmers. Now the patch-up deal negotiated in Luxembourg means that further funds will cover up the one-billion-ECU shortfall of 1984.

It may sound odd, but the rescue package has produced a lot of long faces in Brussels. The emergency bailout patched together by the member governments on Monday and Tuesday falls far short of treating the root causes of the Community's political and financial difficulties. It plugs the year's gap between approved EC funds and checks, and proposes 1985 budgets that will probably suffice for the eight months until late August. But it fails to solve the problem of the uncontrolled farm spending that is causing the bankruptcy.

Runaway farm spending has brought the Community to its knees. The common agricultural policy (CAP) mops up three-quarters of the total EC budget — leaving little or nothing for the victims of industrial collapse in Europe. This year the farm subsidies will cost more than

\$15 billion, or about \$2 billion more than the budget could bear.

When the six-country Common Market was launched more than a quarter of a century ago, farmers were needy and also politically important. An open-ended commitment was essential for EC unity. Today, however, poor farmers may be, they are seldom worse off than the rest of the 12 million registered unemployed.

The fact that the number of farmers has shrunk to 8 million from more than 16 million in the mid-1960s means that they are of increasingly less account in national politics. Why else are the farmers one of the few interest groups reduced to making noisy protests in the streets of Brussels rather than effective ones in the corridors of power back home?

The case for subsidizing the truly disadvantaged farmers of Europe, and for assuring agricultural self-sufficiency, is as strong as ever. If Europe's policy-makers could agree on ways of reassessing farmers' needs, there is no reason why the Community should not be relaunched on the basis of a sounder and fairer agricultural policy. All it should take would be a long, hard look at where the present, crippling farm subsidies are really going.

Large landowners naturally claim the biggest subsidies. They are accused of excessive profits. Cutting back on these excess profits is the key to reforming the Common Agricultural Policy, says Brian Gardner, a Brussels-based policy expert with the farm consultancy Agri-Europe. In the grain sector, he says, excess profits mean that earnings for rich farmers in, say, the Paris basin, East Anglia or Jutland are 15 to 20 percent above a fair return on capital.

In the dairy sector, other experts reckon, the situation is still worse. Two-thirds of all dairy farmers

scrape a living with 10 cows or less, while the rich 20 percent with big dairy farms account for about 80 percent of all the milk produced.

The dairy sector was the object of the EC governments' first funding attempt earlier this year to rein in farm spending. A March 31 agreement trimming milk prices and output was a historic step. (It was a small step, though. Milk output next year is now to be 12 million metric tons instead of 12.1 million.)

Yet Europe does still have poor farmers, and once Spain and Portugal join in January 1986 it will have more of them. Even in France, small-holder subsistence, with a quarter of them subsisting on garden-sized plots.

Not does all the lavish funding go to the farmers. Half of the CAP bud-

get in most years goes on export subsidies, and a further 15 percent is spent on storage of farm surpluses.

It is a strange commentary on life in Europe that this state of affairs continues despite awareness inside EC governments that something has gone very wrong with the Community's farm policy. The figures cited in this article are familiar to many public officials and politicians. Yet a small, well organized lobby representing the interests of big farmers has so far managed to block reform.

What needs to be done is (or the subsidies to be redirected away from milk, beef and grain (which take about 70 percent of the CAP's cash) toward Mediterranean produce. If it takes bankruptcy of the Community to achieve that, the shock will be a good political investment.

International Herald Tribune.

Helping Ethiopian Jews

Simcha Jacobovici's opinion column "Ethiopian Jews Are Dying: Why Doesn't Israel Help?" (Sept. 18) is a tragedy. Forty years after the Holocaust, we remain traumatized for not having done enough to rescue European Jewry. Some reactions are guided less by the needs of the present than by guilt over the past. Instead of focusing on the miracle of Ethiopian Jews being rescued and brought home to Israel, Mr. Jacobovici rips at himself and Israel in frustration that even more can't be done.

So far, 7,000 Ethiopian Jews have been saved from Africa's miserable refugee camps. This miracle is happening despite hostile governments, anti-Semitic religious groups and warring political factions.

The writer does not mention that 95 percent of the more than 7,000 Ethiopian Jews living in Israel were

saved by the determination and energies of Israel and world Jewry.

He charges that Israel is indifferent to the deaths of hundreds of children in the refugee camps. Yet he knows there is an assiduous effort taking place to prevent disease from ever taking as tragic a toll as he asserts.

Then Prime Minister Menachem Begin stated unequivocally on Jan. 6, 1982: "Israel took the momentous decision to bring home all our Falasha brethren and it is doing its utmost to carry out this historic task."

Mr. Jacobovici implies that Ethiopian Jews support his charges, citing a recent demonstration in Jerusalem. But of 40-odd buses rented by Mr. Jacobovici's organization to bring Ethiopian Jews to the demonstration, three-fourths returned empty. Thousands of people showed support of Israel by staying home.

During two recent trips to Ethiopia I was seared by the misery. In refugee

camps throughout Africa the situation is far worse, with many dying each day. Who is to blame? Israel has relocated 7,000 black Jewish refugees and is spending millions of dollars for their absorption into Israeli society, as other nations allocate meager funds for famine and refugee relief.

Judith Miller's report "As Famine Worsens, Ethiopia's Regime Is Failing" (Sept. 19) illustrates the horrible state of famine relief. The National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council has been urging massive U.S. famine relief for all African countries devastated by the drought.

BENNETT YANOWITZ
National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
New York

Legislating Is About Umbrellas

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Politicians these days are expected to have such scruples within their scruples that they would never knowingly do anything considerate for a "special interest." But consider a bill in the House of Representatives, H.R. 5783, and the saga of the umbrella frame.

That bill is the handwork of Congressman Marcy Kaptur, an Ohio Democrat whose district includes Toledo. There, in 1899, the Hull Brothers Umbrella Company began doing its useful work so that you need not let a smudge be your umbrella. In time it became part of the Hanes-Jordan Company, which today is one of just eight remaining American manufacturers of hand-held rain umbrellas.

But no American firm makes frames for such umbrellas. Last year Taiwan accounted for more than 50 percent of imported frames. Under an automatic triggering formula of the tariff schedules, a 15-percent duty was imposed on such imports.

Today 95 percent of all umbrellas sold in America are manufactured overseas. The duty on frames could have killed the eight domestic manufacturers, irrationally. It is a protectionist measure, but there is no domestic umbrella-frame industry to protect. H.R. 5783 carefully leaves in place the duty on frames for beach and patio umbrellas, as American manufacturers of such frames desire.

On the other side of the Capitol from where Representative Kaptur sits, Ohio's Senator John Glenn has his duty and did it: "Mr. President, I rise today to add a noncontroversial amendment to the Miscellaneous Tariff bill currently before the Senate." "The amendment," he stated, "is to remove the 15 percent duty on umbrella frames."

So unless the president vetoes the whole tariff bill (for reasons unrelated to umbrellas) the umbrella makers of Toledo — about 25 of them — can continue to fight the good fight for the American way of umbrellas. They are members of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers, but they stood shoulder to shoulder with management in petitioning for passage of H.R. 5783. This collaboration was a setback for the class struggle, but life is full of compromises.

Representative Kaptur, a Democrat from Georgia's 9th district, participated in the passage of the bill, as well he should, having received a rocket from a testy constituent, the founder of the Southern Umbrella Company, the witty slogan of which is: "Born in Hartwell, Georgia — Raised Everywhere." The gentleman's letter ended with a snort: "I am expecting a satisfactory explanation from you at once without long government red-tape procedure."

That is a tone of voice that congressmen often hear. It gives a sense of why being a congressman is not all beer and skittles.

The lads at the White House who wear those aesthetically appalling and ideologically unsatisfactory neckties decorated with the profile of Adam Smith (whose profile would be on neckties in a Mondale administration — John Kenneth Galbraith?) should, if they want to practice what their neckties preach, strip the protection from the beach and patio umbrella people, forcing them to make umbrellas in the beating face of competition from abroad. But, just as God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, government, under Republicans and Democrats alike, does God one better by tampering the wind even for some unshorn lambs.

It is easy to treat such episodes in the umbrella-frame duty-lifting as subjects for merriment. Men and women labor like hod carriers and spend like sheikhs to get elected to the House or Senate so they can give laws to the great republic, and they wind up worrying about umbrella frames, and being barked at by constituents in the bargain.

Actually, a lot of what legislators do — searching for lost Social Security checks, delivering high school commencement addresses, having their pictures taken with Miss Yount of 1984 — is less interesting, dignified and useful than H.R. 5783. The wonder is that Americans can persuade people to become legislators, considering the small pay and attendant abuse that comes with the job.

One man eager to become a legislator is Ray Shamie, who defeated Eliot Richardson for the Republican Senate nomination in Massachusetts. Recently, in his unimpeachable interview at the end of a long campaign day, he said something he did not quite mean but that some anarchists misquoting as conservatives do seem to think "Elitist believes government can do good things for people. I don't." That statement, which pits Social Security, the interstate highway system and World War II (to cite just three government undertakings) in their place, is refuted by, among other things, H.R. 5783, be it ever so humble.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Helping Ethiopian Jews

Simcha Jacobovici's opinion column "Ethiopian Jews Are Dying: Why Doesn't Israel Help?" (Sept. 18) is a tragedy. Forty years after the Holocaust, we remain traumatized for not having done enough to rescue European Jewry. Some reactions are guided less by the needs of the present than by guilt over the past. Instead of focusing on the miracle of Ethiopian Jews being rescued and brought home to Israel, Mr. Jacobovici rips at himself and Israel in frustration that even more can't be done.

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camps throughout Africa the situation is far worse, with many dying each day. Who is to blame? Israel has relocated 7,000 black Jewish refugees and is spending millions of dollars for their absorption into Israeli society, as other nations allocate meager funds for famine and refugee relief.

Gypsies Hold Sit-In Before Pope's Visit to Spain

The shrine at Zaragoza is also dedicated to all Hispanic nations and commemorates the spread of Christianity in the New World through Spanish missionaries. The flags of Latin American peoples, including that of Cuba, hang by the statue of the Virgin in the basilica where the pope will pray.

The pope is stopping in Zaragoza on his way to the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

He first visited Spain shortly after the Socialists won power in 1982. He returns to find the church in battle with the government over an education law that the church contends is aimed against its schools.

Despite his pleas, the government went ahead with a law liberalizing abortion and Basque separatist guerrillas have continued a

■ Visit to Southern Italy

The pope will be joining a three-day tour of Calabria on Friday, the economically depressed southern tip of Italy. The Associated Press reported from Vatican City.

**Labor in U.K.
Upholds Law
For Disputes**

Reuters

Mine Leader Shuns Court, Is Warned

Arthur Scargill, the leader of Britain's striking coal miners.

Court judge going to take away our democratic right to deal with our internal affairs."

Sir Donald said the tape "reveals what seems to me to be a very grave state of affairs." But he adjourned the hearing until next Wednesday to give Mr. Scargill and the union a chance to reflect on their position in hopes that "wiser counsels may

Told in Blackpool that the judge was giving him another chance. Mr. Scargill said he would not appear in court next week.

"My attitude has not changed," he said.

On the picket lines Thursday, police reported that three officers were injured in a clash with 2,000 striking miners outside the Woolley

Last Toxic Tank Taken Off Ship Sunk in Channel

Bonn Shuts Its Embassy In Prague; Refugees Stay

The Associated Press

BONN — West Germany was forced to close its embassy in Czechoslovakia on Thursday because it is "filled to capacity" with East Germans seeking political asylum in the West, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said in a television interview that negotiations were under way with East Germany but Communist authorities "advised that they are no longer prepared to grant permission to emigrate to asylum-seekers who try to force it."

Mr. Boenisch did not specify

ably in the past few months as relations between the two countries have become strained.

■ Visas for Families Sought

Six former East German athletes who defected to West Germany picketed the East German diplomatic mission in Bonn **on Thursday** to dramatize demands for exit visas for their families. The Associated Press reported.

On placards and handbills, the six accused Communist authorities of holding their wives and children liable for their defections and prac-

It was the last of 30 containers of uranium hexafluoride to be recovered from the Mont Louis, a 4,210-ton French ship that sank Aug. 25 after colliding with the North Sea mine.

how many East Germans were in the Prague Embassy, beyond saying it was "filled to capacity." But he did not dispute the interviewer's assertion that there were 43.

He gave no indication that Czechoslovak authorities were involved in the current negotiations.

[Unofficial government sources told Reuters in Bonn that there was no expectation of a quick solution.

The refugee talks were described by these sources as progressing "at a snail's pace."

It was not known how long the refugees have been inside the Prague mission.

The West German government in the past has publicly discouraged East German citizens from trying to win permission to emigrate by taking refuge inside Western embassies.

West Germans automatically gain citizenship to East German citizens.

Richard Wecke, now a coach for the West German rowing team, said that the Communist authorities have made examples out of the families to discourage other prominent athletes from defecting.

Mr. Wecke said that requests by his wife and their 18-year-old son to join him in the West have been rejected for seven years by the East German government.

The protesters complained that their relatives are facing repression in jobs and private life.

Papandreou Sent Out KA

The Associated Press

The "Fourth of October Committee," representing most Swedish companies, appealed to the parliament.

East Germany has granted a record number of exit permits this year, but the number of refugees to West Germany has ebbed considerably.

Each fund may buy up to 8 per cent of the shares in a company without combined purchases could allow unions to eventually acquire 40 percent ownership of Swedish companies.

United Press International

JAKARTA Three time bombs exploded almost simultaneously Thursday at two banks and a shop in central Jakarta, killing at least one person and injuring two, the police said.

Two of the bombs exploded at branches of the Bank Central Asia, which are owned by an ethnic Chinese, Liem Siu Eym, who was not hurt.

Organization on the airliner incident and economic sanctions against Poland.

The world is now convinced the jumbo was on a spy mission for the CIA, he said. "It did violate Soviet airspace for intelligence-gathering purposes," he said. "We were the only ones who didn't get hysterical."

Mr. Papandreu did not cite any

The employers' committee said the funds had been pushed through by the ruling Social Democrats against the will of the Swedish people.

The third plane destroyed a shop and a number of commercial areas. The incidents followed the killings Sept. 12 of six ethnic Chinese Muslim youths in the northern Jakarta district of Priok.

The opposition parties have said that they will make the funds a leading issue in the general election scheduled for September 1985.

Muslim extremists have been circulating pamphlets denouncing Chinese economic and political influence in Indonesia.

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Banks in Jakarta Owned by Chinese Are Bombed

United Press International

JAKARTA, Jan. 13—Three time bombs exploded almost simultaneously Thursday at two banks and a shop in central Jakarta, killing at least one person and injuring two, the police said.

Two of the banks exploded at branches of the Bank Central Asia, which are owned by an ethnic Chinese, Liem Sioe Liong, who is reputed to be one of the richest men in Indonesia. The name of Mr. Liem was mentioned recently in anti-Chinese pamphlets circulating in Jakarta, police said.

The third blast destroyed a shop on the Glodok commercial area, the site of the incidents followed the killing of Soviet youths in six ethnic Chinese in Moscow, 12 in the northern Molokai district in Hawaii.

Moslem extremists have been circulating pamphlets denouncing Chinese economic and political influence in Indonesia.

ATHENS—Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, speaking to members of his Socialist Party, said that the South Korean jetliner shot down by a Soviet fighter last year was spying for the United States.

Mr. Papandreu, speaking Wednesday to members of Parliament who represent his Panhellenic Socialist Movement, defended his government's differences with its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the airliner incident and economic sanctions against Poland.

"The world is now convinced the jumbo was on a spy mission for the CIA and that it really did violate Soviet airspace for intelligence-gathering purposes," he said. "We must be the only ones who didn't get hysterical."

Mr. Papandreu did not cite any specific evidence that the plane was on a spy mission, but the government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said Thursday that the prime minister's statement was made on the basis of reports in the American and British press.

A Soviet fighter shot down the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 over Soviet territory Sept. 1 last year, and 269 people were killed. The Soviet Union has charged that the plane was on a spy mission, but the United States and South Korea strongly deny the charge.

Oct. 5, 1984

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In Search of Brel: The Man Who Invented 'Le Grand Jacques'

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — When Jacques Brel died in 1978 at the age of 49, he was internationally famous as a performer, but Brel the man was less well-known, an intriguing, contradictory figure — intelligent but not cultured, hothead when it suited him and mythomaniac the rest of the time, a very macho man who sang of mean women and saw himself as their victim.

In fact, Brel was an actor, inventing his life and re-inventing his past, using words, even in conversation, more as song, as symbol, than as fact; staying up all night smoking cigarettes and drinking hard, talking about love and sometimes politics, two subjects where he preferred fiction to fact; creating and un-creating *le grand Jacques* — until in the end he did not know who Jacques Brel was.

"Brel... kept on asking himself who the hell he was, why had all this happened to him," said Olivier Todd, the author of a new French biography of the Belgian singer and composer, which cuts through many of the myths that Brel and his friends and lovers created. "He's a formidable actor. He plays acts for himself. But there remains nevertheless something hard and honest in the end."

That something hard and honest showed in the performer perhaps more than in the man. He wrote hundreds of songs, toured a good bit of the world, acted in 10 movies, directed two others, played Don Quixote in the French "Man of La Mancha." He was unlike many singers of his generation in his professionalism: He did not arrive late for concerts; he did not have tantrums; he never used playback; he did not follow fashion; and he gave himself completely to his songs — "He did give you this incredible impression of singing at his best for the last time," Todd said.

AND he stuck to what he said. When he announced in 1967 that he would not again sing in concert, he meant it. Todd said: "He says, 'I'm going to go and see elsewhere'... and he does. He says 'I'm going to stop singing,' and he does not come back. If you look at the French stage, I mean, the number of people — Maurice Chevalier must have left the stage 25 times. Perhaps that's why he found it so difficult to keep his word privately."

Indeed, he did not always keep his word, and he did not always tell the truth. Todd, the former editor in chief of the magazine L'Express, went back to Brel's letters, to the women and men who were close to him — many of whom had not talked about Brel publicly in many years — and found that the singer was neither the genius-saint who spoke in lyrics that his last mistress portrayed, nor the bitter misanthrope that some of his songs portray.



Jacques Brel.



Olivier Todd.

"He's a formidable actor. He plays acts for himself. But here remains nevertheless something hard and honest in the end," says his biographer. That something hard and honest showed in the performer perhaps more than in the man.

the man did not think entirely the same way. "His talent was more intelligent than he was," Todd said.

"I had no idea how little he knew about music — the fact that he couldn't decipher a note," Todd said. "He regretted it later in life, just as he regretted not having had a regular education. Thank God that he didn't. His first songs are really so corny... Imagine if he'd been at Brussels University, and in the evening went around the bars singing his things, he would be maturing have seen that they were very bad and he would probably have dropped it." Instead, Brel went to Paris, and in five years he found his way.

His songs are controversial, harsh, rarely

truly romantic. The lyrics matter more than the music. The subjects are often harsh; the words are sonorous; the rhymes are rarely strained; the images are strong. (And they work well only in French. While most Shuman's "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" was a hit in the United States, the English translations of Brel's songs are pale sisters.)

He laughed at the Flemish, the clergy, the bourgeois. But it was perhaps his treatment of women, in and out of song, that most fascinated people. In his songs, women are cruel, mocking, calculating, inconsistent; they are does who betray, fruits that ripen and rot. Todd quotes him: "I am not misogynist, but I am profoundly wary of [women], I am wary of them because I hate to suffer, to have toothaches... From what I know of women, I think that men should walk among them like cats... Watch where they put their paws." In the end, for talking, for working, for daily living Brel preferred men, *les copains, les potes*.

BUT there were always women in his life, often several at a time, and while he did not always treat them elegantly, he always — as in his songs — presented himself as their victim. "He's a macho victim. He's very, very macho," Todd said. His book shows a man who, if he was not a conventional husband and father, nevertheless had a very conservative view of home and family.

While he lived apart from his wife for most of his life, he never divorced her; she managed his money, and she and his three daughters inherited it. On his rare visits home, he wanted to be treated as a returning hero. He told his daughters to rebel, not to be bourgeois, but he did not accept it when they did. He could not stay home, did not believe in the longevity of couples, but he sought to create homes with his companions, where he could come and go. In his last home in the Marquesas Islands, he took to cooking.

His songs about women came from his experience, and yet curiously they go much farther, are much more bitter than he was. "Curiously, and interestingly, and artistically, his songs are not literally autobiographical, but at the same time he has to live through these situations — separations, terrible women — to be able to produce songs," Todd said. This was part of creating Jacques Brel.

"What I did find interesting but odd is that he managed to create the image of the misogynistic singer. That's one of the reasons I went into his private life — and there was a discrepancy, obviously. And I do think now that one of the reasons he left the stage is that he realized there was something wrong with singing black and living white. Because he did a lot of harm to a lot of women, the important ones in his life, but he was so extremely nice to a lot of women. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

Acting and the Uses of Fear

PARIS — On the small screen, life's rich pageant is a game of follow the leader. The present trend in television is to remake old films ("The Sun Also Rises," "Tender is the Night," "The Razor's Edge") with new leading actors to attract young viewers.

Right now, "The Hallmark Hall of Fame" is preparing the goldenest of them all, another version of "La Dame aux Camélias," which is always called "Camille" in the United States, although there is no character in it by that name, the doomed and beflowered courtesan being Marguerite Gautier and her callow lover Armand Duval.

"Camille" has been done for American television four times since 1948 (the original story was written by Alexandre Dumas fils a

MARY BLUME

century earlier), and it has been adapted to the screen at least 19 times with stars ranging from Sarah Bernhardt (1911) to Clara Kimball Young, Theda Bara, Nazimova, Yvonne Printemps and, of course, Greta Garbo in 1936.

Garbo was an elderly 32 at the time. Hallmark's Lady of the Camélias is Greta Scacchi, who appeared successfully in "Heat and Dust" and is 24. Her Armand is Colin Firth, 23, who played in the stage and screen versions of "Another Country" and says he not only has never seen the Garbo film but didn't know there was one.

In addition to English leading actors and an English director, Desmond Davis, the cast is completed, as is so often the custom these days, by English character actors of such staunch talent that they could make "Camille" work if it were played by Popeye and Olive Oyl. They include Billie Whitelaw, Rachel Kempson, Ben Kingsley, Denholm Elliott and Sir John Gielgud, who played Armand early in his career and is not surprised by the story's durability.

"Tubercular heroines are always a good card to play," Sir John notes. The respected critic James Agate wrote a good deal about Bernhardt's Lady of the Camélias, he says. "Agate says Bernhardt overwore a camellia. Now they're festooned with them."

"Camille" is being shot entirely at Ferrières, the Rothschild chateau about an hour from Paris, and today is the big gambling scene, with chandeliers glowing against silhouetted walls and extras in 1840s evening dresses crowding viciously around the gaming table.

But someone who by now is probably lying down in an unmarked grave has forgotten the ivory ball for the roulette wheel. It will take two hours to fetch one from Paris. The production subsidies and the director, who has a quirky, effish, tries to be good-humored about it. "I would rather someone had walked in with a tiny roulette ball and said, 'I've lost the table,'" he says.

Billie Whitelaw, who plays Marguerite's flashy, tart chum, relaxes in her dressing room insofar as it is possible in a very tight dress of a virulent salmon-colored color that must not crease, a red wig that must not tottle, and makeup that must not be denied by the heavy-rimmed spectacles she usually wears.

SHE is one of Britain's leading stage actresses and the definitive interpreter of Samuel Beckett, who has written several plays for her. "The fact that Samuel Beckett writes plays for Billie Whitelaw is in itself one of the few comprehensible things about him," an English critic has said.

Billie Whitelaw once played Marguerite Gautier on television ("You stay around long enough and you find yourself playing the older friend," she says). She was in Hitchcock's "Frenzy" and for the director Jack Gold has just finished filming the role of a Greek Cypriot widow.

"She never stops talking. I don't know, I always have parts that go on and on. You do Beckett and what do you get? Long speeches you have to do in one take." She has unconsciously assumed the widow's accent as she talks, just as later when simply speaking the name Edith Evans her voice automatically swoops into that actress's most famous words, "A handbag."

Billie Whitelaw's career has ranged from revue to Christopher Hampton's "Tales From Hollywood" to John Barton's 12-hour marathon for the Royal Shakespeare Company, "The Greeks."

"I started as Artemis. In the middle chunk I was Andromache. I ended with a marvelous speech of Athena in which she says so rightly it has to have balance, whatever you do. I've always thought that since I was young — life has to equate to a straight line and it would seem that it is so."

"She's a very good one," says Peter Adam, who produced the BBC television version of Beckett's "Happy Days."

"Whatever she does is respected, she's not one to be drawn into that chic actorish



Billie Whitelaw as Prudence in "Camille."

thing." A comparison the English often make is with Simone Signoret. There is no apparent affinity but what is probably meant is integrity, earthiness and a total lack of actressy "side."

"Listen to Billie go on, she does like a chat," comes the teasing voice of Colin Firth from outside the open dressing-room door.

"Get us a mention, Billie," urges Patrick Ryecart, who plays Armand's sickle.

"They're sending me up something rotten out there," she remarks good-naturedly. She makes no move to shut the door.

Born in the Midlands, Billie Whitelaw was named Diana. Her father, she says, probably had a few on the way to the registry office and Diana emerged as Billie. "I don't mind now, I hated it as a child." Her mother sent her to an amateur theater because she stuttered and by 11 she was a radio actress, playing small boys. "I don't even know if I want to be an actress, though it's a bit late in life to say that. I never had to make the choice, I was never stage-struck."

She went straight into repertory theater and has never had any professional training. "I do feel I have a permanent school satchel on my back. I feel totally inadequate for anything I do, even soap opera. I work very hard because it frightens me. I always start with the promise that I can't do it."

(Later, at lunch the actors talk about the best moment of a production. The younger ones agree that it is when your agent says you've got the job. "It's when the curtain goes up and you're finally free," Billie Whitelaw quietly says.)

Fear makes her prepare so intensively that she often gets more out of a role than it contains. "I'm all hit and miss. I go over it and over it and work and work before the work actually starts. Once I have gone over the role, I can do it any way. There are so many ways. Billie Whitelaw is made up of so many different people. I like to be told."

As an experiment, the director John Dexter once told her to play Desdemona five different ways. "He was satisfied with all five," she says.

BILLIE Whitelaw is now on the board of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, an honor she finds deeply unsettling. "I said yes but I don't know what it means yet. I certainly can't sit in judgment on other actors. I'm bad at being on the board of anything. I cannot do committees. I like to spend time with my family. It sounds silly, but there's always mountains of washing to do."

She is married to the writer Robert Muller and they have three sons, two by Muller's previous marriage. She says she is a recluse. Who's Who in the Theatre lists her hobby as Do It Yourself. "I don't have a hobby. They

said what are you doing now and I said putting up a shelf."

Her eagerness to follow direction has helped make her an ideal interpreter of Beckett, who has directed her several times and with whom she has on occasion rehearsed over the telephone.

"He is meticulous, to put it mildly. And that is a quote from him, to put it mildly." In his scripts Beckett often marks rhythms by putting dots after a word.

"The first actual note he gave me was when we were doing 'Play.' It said, 'Please, four lines down, three lines in, make it three dots instead of four.'"

This sort of detail, which might drive other actresses mad, was ultimately extremely helpful. "If I get the music right, I'm all right. I do as I'm told once I get the rhythm."

During the early 1960s, at the exciting start of the National Theatre in England, she shared a dressing room with the other young actresses: Maggie Smith, Joan Plowright and Geraldine McEwan and alternated with Maggie Smith as Desdemona to Laurence Olivier's "Othello."

She began her Beckett career with "Play" in 1964 because, she says, she was the only one with nothing to rehearse. She did "Play" as a fill-in while preparing for the 17th-century comedy "The Dutch Courtesan," and life has never been the same.

She appeared alone in a Beckett evening last winter on Broadway and in December will lecture on the playwright in Santa Barbara, California. "Last Sunday I saw Sam and told him I'd been asked to lecture. He laughed and laughed. I said, 'I know.'"

In her first Beckett, she says, "We covered ourselves with oats, jelly, surgical glue, water, fuller's earth and dabs of gray and green color. As we spoke, bits would disintegrate." In "Rockaby," the only word she spoke onstage was "more," repeated four times. In "Nnt I" only her mouth was visible, the rest being covered in black and in an extremely uncomfortable position. "I've been asked to do it again. Not for millions. It was like falling backwards into hell."

She began to enjoy Beckett when she played Winnie in "Happy Days" in 1979, starting buried to the waist in sand and ending ock-deep. In Paris the play was called "Oh les beaux jours" and it was played by Madeleine Renaud with insufferable winsomeness. "Encore une journée divine," she trilled out the first line. Billie Whitelaw sees it quite differently.

"He's quite cynical in a way. The first line, 'Another happy day.' She says it with the weary patience of someone getting out the kitchen mop. 'Another happy day, here we go again, another I — happy day.'"

"I started to enjoy that because there's a character to play — it's the story of all our lives, banging by our nails."

The Blessings and Pitfalls of Knowing What's Being Sung

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — The Lord, omnipotent and ambidextrous, gives with one hand and takes away with the other. Consider the mixed blessing that some of us prefer to call superlatives. (The term, after all, refers to translations projected above the stage, not below it.)

Recently, many opera-goers have had reason to give thanks for the innovation that first sprouted at the Canadian Opera under the trademark of Surtitles but that is known elsewhere by a wild variety of names, including subtitles (the New York City Opera) and OpTrans. The latter designation, which is the Pittsburgh Opera's entry this month into an increasingly crowded field, is short for opera translation.

By any name, the device has taken hold in a way that no one could have predicted with confidence last season when the City Opera pioneered the idea in the United States. Braving disdain and incredulity, it decided to superliterate its production of Massenet's "Cendrillon," which was borrowed, titles

and all, from the Canadians. Now, we hear, even the Metropolitan is planning to experiment with a translation, possibly to run at the side of the stage because words projected overhead might not be visible from all seats in the house. This is a fear to be taken seriously, and not only at the Metropolitan. When the Pittsburgh Opera introduced OpTrans the other evening for its production of Verdi's estimable but virtually unknown "La Battaglia di Legnano," the translation could not be seen from some main-floor seats in Heinz Hall and ticket buyers were so advised in advance.

Considering the newness of the idea and the variety of opera houses in which it is being tried out, the merits of the running translation seem so far to outweigh such flaws, most of which probably will prove to be minor and correctable. Technical errors, such as poor timing or anticipated jokes, can be annoying, but in my experience they have merely diluted the experiment's success.

And, while artistic reservations may be held on several counts — will most opera-goers, for instance, become so dependent on the titles that they will not bother to read

librettos or even synopses? — no development since the invention of the electric light has held more promise for enlightening the audience without distorting the work itself. Sung translations inevitably sin in that way to some extent, no matter how sensitively they are done.

BUT an unbreakable law of compensation seems to be built into the universe, at least when it comes to gifts from above. How could the Pittsburgh Opera know, for instance, that its production of "La Battaglia di Legnano" would be illuminated on the one hand by the projected translation and undermined by it on the other? The difficulty, glaringly obvious on this occasion, might not have been apparent to most of the audience if the story line of this opera, one of the most obscure of Verdi's mature works, had not been up there, insisting on his version of the opera rather than that of the director, Tito Capobianco.

The program book was not above some subterfuge in support of Capobianco's concept. Yes, an act-by-act synopsis gave a dim outline of the plot, telling how northern

Italian city states, banded together as the Lombard League, joined forces to defeat the German invaders led by Frederick Barbarossa. However, the time of the action was given as 1848, a year that found much of Europe in a revolutionary uproar and saw Italians drive out the Austrian occupying armies, if only temporarily. Unfortunately, it is exceedingly doubtful that Barbarossa could have led an army with much vigor in 1848, since he would have been 672 years old at the time. His struggle with the Lombard League took place, you see, in the 12th century.

Once committed to transporting Barbarossa and his foes into the middle of the 19th century, Capobianco was forced to use dramatic methods. Since medieval armor would have looked odd, he put his medieval warriors in top hats and long pants, exactly reflecting the time of Verdi himself.

This stroke could be rationalized, in a way. Verdi did after all mean his audiences to see the parallel between the German invaders of 1176 and the Austrian occupiers of 1848. He was a fierce patriot whose works of that period were saturated with propaganda in the cause of Italian unification.

Nevertheless, the libretto that Verdi set to music in this instance simply will not travel. While the singers were striding about in comparatively modern dress, they were talking of matters and persons more than six centuries in the past. We hear in Italian and read in plain English continual references to the 12th-century battle between Barbarossa and the Lombard League.

In an attempt to disguise the shift in period somewhat, Capobianco has the knights carrying sabers, though broadswords and maces probably would have been the order of the day in 1176. In fact, the weapons of choice in 1848 certainly included muskets and cannon, which of course could not appear in this production because their presence would make the historical charade being played onstage even more incredible.

DESPIITE some telling touches, Capobianco's concept fell between two stools. Both in the staging and in the synopsis provided in the program book, his decisions diluted the opera's historical richness. The need to disguise the work's 12th-century origins means that details from the libretto were suppressed, naturally.

Yet, without changing the title of the work or the words being sung (and shown to the audience in translation), the director could not make his 1848 concept interesting in depth. The details of Verdi's involvement and the transplanted upheavals of 1848, which might have made an updated "Legnano" plausible and exciting, could not be worked into such a hybrid production without denying at every step what the audience was both hearing and seeing in print.

There might be ways around this sort of impasse, of course. The whole libretto could be jettisoned in favor of new words that exactly suited a brilliant directorial concept. This solution would have the virtue of retaining the music, for those who prefer to attend the opera with eyes shut. Or (if a touch of irony may be allowed here), why not provide not only new words but new music as well? That would solve all the problems anyone could think of. In any event, the currently fashionable way of updating operas is rarely satisfying and the emergence of superlatives is likely to make audiences increasingly aware of that fact.

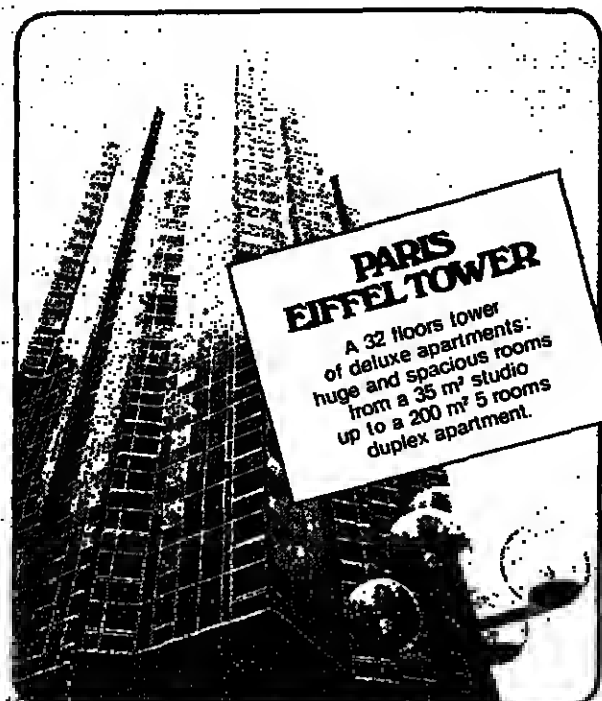
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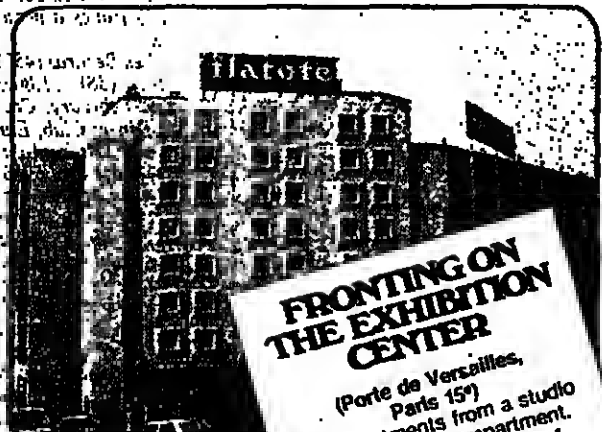
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Tall in the Saddle on the Galilee Range

by Shelby Coffey

TIBERIAS, Israel — Just as we came to the mount where the Sermon on the Mount was preached, the horse decided he'd had enough of me. He took off at a gallop into the grapefruit groves. The world became a mad jumble of blue sky, dark mane, gold-green leaves, fruit scents, pain in the saddle and beckoning black earth. Only a merciful God must have kept me from accepting that beckon before the horse slowed.

Our guide on the lead horse turned around and smiled: "Everybody hokay?" He was working on his English. "Rarely better," I said, hoping he caught the nuance. My wife, queen on her tame mount, did, and giggled.

"Perhaps you'd rather the Syrians captured me," I said, glaring over at the nearby Golan Heights. I stared off at the Sea of Galilee below, shimmering blue beside the alabaster buildings of Tiberias, and squared my shoulders for the rest of the ride. The meek may be blessed, but I wasn't ready to inherit the earth just yet.

Besides, there was the lemon pie to live for, back at the horse's home base, Vered Ha Galil, the one and only dude ranch in the Galilee.

On rare occasions, the lucky traveler comes upon a jewel of a place — sounds nice, turns out perfect. Just so it was with Vered Ha Galil, "the Rose of Galilee." An unlikely combination of Biblical setting and Sun Belt aura, the ranch is the hard-won dream of the former Edward Stone of Chicago, now Yehuda Avni of the Galilee, 58, veteran of three Israeli wars and innumerable servings of the best lemon pie this side of paradise.

THE ranch itself is a cluster of 10 cottages, a large barn, 15 horses ready for hourlong or weeklong trail rides and a restaurant surrounded by the yellow-flowered hills of Galilee. Vered Ha Galil comes complete with cactus and lizards, with American fried chicken and western "Wanted Dead or Alive" posters right next to a sign reciting a version of Murphy's Law: "Nothing is as easy as it looks. Everything takes longer than you expect. And if anything can go wrong, it will — at the worst possible moment," a law that does not apply in this enchanted rose farm that Yehuda Avni found as bare land 24 years ago.

Avni's tale is one of those remarkable make-the-desert-bloom sagas that Israel specializes in. But it has a special American twist to it. Like Frank Sinatra and Abraham Maslow, he did it his way.

"I grew up in Chicago," Avni said. "In World War II I was with the 52d Airborne. After the war, I was at the University of Geneva and I met a Swiss officer who had been fighting with the Israelis. He was telling his experiences so I decided to see the country. The fighting was over. I was just going to stay a few weeks. But I had this instant feeling that I was coming home."

Avni went to work on a kibbutz, did well, then to a moshav, a modern, more independent farming operation. He has the calm of a veteran farmer and the thick-musled build of a rodeo cowboy, both of which stood him in good stead when he "got restless, doing the same thing over. I decided to start something from scratch that I would never finish."

Enter Zane Grey, an inspiration from Avni's youth: It would be a horse farm for trail rides through Israeli countryside and plunges into the archaeology of the Biblical land.

"We burnt our bridges and sold the farm. I spent six months wandering Israel on foot. I didn't have a car." He found his site, then spent six months persuading the government to lease it to him. He and his wife raised roses for money, and painfully cleared the land. She thought him at times a bit crazy, then at times crazier.

"I could not do it. I have no vision," said Yona Avni, who makes up for any such lack with an at-the-ready warmth and attention to detail. "It was hard times at the beginning. People were after us for debts." A naive Israeli, she had been a nurse when she met Avni. "I could not have done it without her," he said. She was called back to hospital duty from the ranch during the 1967 war, when her husband joined his military unit.

The budding ranch was left unattended for three weeks but with a note to passers-by, mostly soldiers and journalists, to help themselves there. Afterward the Avnis found the ranch in fine shape, and many sojourners had left money for the absentee hospitality.

THE glories of Vered Ha Galil range from the sweet water, served alarmingly in vodka bottles, to the "best hamburger in the Middle East," from the ease of the Avnis to the rustic coziness of the cottages. But for us the greatest of these were the night sky and the trail ride to the Mount.

The ride began inauspiciously for me, a nonhorseman. The first horse I mounted tried to bite me. Not hard, just a nip to show who was boss. Then he tried again. The young woman in the stable jerked his head around. "Pull on the reins," she said. "Show him who's boss."

A summit conference, including Avni, decided I should shift to a

horse more used to novices, and we were off — my wife, the guide, a woman recently emigrated to Israel from California, and myself. The sky was a high, hard blue. The fields were full of flowers that the friendly guide explained in his newborn English. We considered the lilies. We trudged downhill, stopping for a tank being carted up toward the Lebanese border 30 miles (about 50 kilometers) north.

IN Israel, drenched in blood ancient and fresh, it is not hard for the historical imagination to leap. The hills had a strength. The sea below held a lesson. On horseback the pace was slow enough to contemplate the words from that sermon:

"Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy... You are the salt of the earth, but if the salt has lost its taste... For if you love those who love you, what reward have you?... No one can serve two masters for either he will hate the one and love the other... Pray then like this, 'Our Father who art in heaven...'

The ride back was quiet and had the bittersweet resonance of imagining the words now 20 centuries old spoken in these fields: "Do not lay up for yourselves treasures on earth... Judge not, that you be not judged... Ask and it will be given to you, seek and you will find... Enter by the narrow gate, for the gate is wide and the way is easy that leads to destruction... You will know them by their fruits."

We entered by the front gate to Vered Ha Galil, tired and happy, drenched with grapefruit juice, and went for dinner to the house Yehuda Avni had built.

On the way back to our cottage we looked at the stars and decided to send some newlywed friends here for the romance of the night sky. The stars seemed close enough to touch, a fierce silver firmament fit for the shepherd's song: "When I look at thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon, the stars which thou hast established, what is man that thou art mindful of him... yet thou hast made him little less than God."

"You can understand the shepherd's philosophy," Yehuda Avni had explained earlier in the restaurant, recalling the long solitary nights spent under such skies (while I asked for just one more helping of lemon pie). Then he announced his own philosophy for Vered Ha Galil, a phrase gathered from a YMCA poster back in Illinois, four wars and a name ago. "A stranger," said the poster, "is just a friend you haven't met."

For information write: Vered Ha Galil, Upper Galilee, Israel; tel. (67) 35.785. Rates range from the equivalent of about \$37 to \$60 a night double, including meals.

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You Can't Swipe Ashtrays From the Non-Smokers Inn

by Judy Kleinesrud

DALLAS — The motel's receptionists are unfailingly cheery when they answer the telephone. "It's a healthy day here at the Non-Smokers Inn," they say.

The 134-unit motel, about 20 minutes northwest of downtown Dallas, is one place where guests can't walk off with the ashtrays. That's because there are no ashtrays. And if guests dare to leave butts or ashes behind, they are liable to \$100 fines, according to an agreement that every guest signs when checking in. The money is used to "clean and detoxify" the rooms.

The employees don't smoke, either. And just to make sure they aren't sneak smokers, potential employees are given polygraph tests in which they are asked whether they have smoked within the last six months. Those who flunk aren't hired.

The Non-Smokers Inn, which is two and a half years old, is the brainchild of Lyndon W. Sanders, a 55-year-old motelier and militant nonsmoker who said he got the idea in 1968 when he was staying in a Kansas City motel and couldn't sleep because his pillows reeked of smoke.

"Tobacco killed my father," he said, "and also a dozen of my very good friends. And every day it kills more than 1,000 Americans."

As a tribute to them, Sanders, who believes his inn is the only one of its kind in the country, erected a marble monument out front, above which an American flag often flies at half-staff. A brass plaque on the monument reads: "When this flag flies at half-staff, it does so in memory of over 1,000 Americans who die daily due to the use of tobacco, and as a challenge to the social acceptance of smoking in public places."

Sanders conceded that his policy occasionally costs him paying guests. "Some people think I'm crazy and that I'm passing up a lot of good business," he said. He noted that 23 motel chains have added nonsmoking rooms since he built the Non-

Smokers Inn in 1982. He also owns the Dollar Inn in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where half the rooms are for nonsmokers. Ve Cornel, the manager, said that guests who showed evidence of being smokers were asked to pay \$100 smoking deposits in advance. "You can normally tell a smoker," she explained. "You can see a pack of cigarettes in his pocket or stains on his fingers or you can smell the odor. A smoker has an odor that clings." The deposit is not returned, she said, if butts and ashes are found during room inspections when guests check out.

The motel does not have a restaurant or cocktail lounge, but it does have a swimming pool and a health spa with a sauna.

She said the motel's guests had inhaled Zig Zigs, the positive thinker, who left a note that said, "Great idea! Larry, the man better known as J.R. on 'Dallas,' who is a militant nonsmoker, and Dr. C. Everett Koop, the U.S. Surgeon General. One highly allergic guest stayed a full week while she recuperated from surgery."

Because of the nonsmoking policy, Sanders said, his insurance costs are 50 percent less than those of a traditional motel. He also said that he saved money on cleaning and on the cost of replacing furnishings because of cigarette burns.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

<p>AUSTRIA</p> <p>VIENNA, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51) RECEIVAL — Oct. 9: Banu Soezuar (Brahms, Rachmaninoff). CONCERTS — Oct. 12: Orf. Symphony Orchestra, Hans Zender conductor (Verdi, Stravinsky). MUSIC — Oct. 12: "Arabella" (Strauss). CONCERTS — Oct. 8: Carl-Nielsen Quartet (Beethoven, Ravel). Oct. 9: Washington Orchestra, Stephen Simon conductor, Jung Jung Lee violin (Bach, Handel). Oct. 11 and 14: "Tosca" (Puccini). Oct. 9 and 12: "Capriccio" (Strauss). MUSICAL — Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).</p>	<p>ENGLAND</p> <p>LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.97.93) EXHIBITION — To Dec. 28: "Barbican Art Gallery" — To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective." Barbican Hall — Oct. 6: London Contemporary Orchestra, Robert Ziegler conductor (Wagner, Verdi). Oct. 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mendelssohn, Mozart). Oct. 11: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Litton conductor (Dvorak, Gerwin). Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Oct. 6, 8, 9: "Henry VIII" (Shakespeare). Oct. 10 and 11: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare). Oct. 12: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection." Prints in Germany 1880-1933. Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08) EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings." Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch." To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture."</p>	<p>FRANCE</p> <p>BORDEAUX, Galerie des Beaux-Arts (tel: 90.91.60/13.12) EXHIBITION — To Nov. 15: "Ricardo Soto 1970-1984." MARSEILLE, Opéra (tel: 33.99.85) OPERA — "Christophe Colomb" (Moussis, Claude), first French stage production. PARIS, Adre Gallery (tel: 277.96.26) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 25: "Séraphine Géraud, sculptures." ARTUR, Opéra (tel: 299.16.16) EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Unser Meisterland. Sculptures 1956-1984." Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 777.12.33) CONCERT — Oct. 11: Quatuor Arctique (Cybernetic). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 8: "Chagall." Through December: "Matisse." Centre Culturel Wallois-Bruxelles. RECEIVAL — Oct. 11 and 12: Claude Lombard soprano (Poulenc). Eglise Saint-Germain-des-Prés (tel: 44.83.71) RECEIVAL — Oct. 9: Zeligmonk Scythian organ (Bach, Ligeti). Hotel Méridien (tel: 758.12.30) JAZZ — To Oct. 21: Billy Mitchell saxophone. Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13) EXHIBITION — To March: "Lutèce-Paris from Caesar to Clovis." Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 55.32.14) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 29: "Pissarro 1859-1972." New Morning (tel: 523.56.39) JAZZ — Oct. 9 and 10: Slickaphonics. Opéra (tel: 742.57.50) OPERA — Oct. 8, 9, 11: "Macbeth" (Verdi). OPERA — Oct. 6, 8, 9, 11: "L'Étoile" (Chabrier). Palais des Sports (tel: 828.40.90) ROCK — To Nov. 11: Eddy Mitchell. Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233.82.50) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Olivier Debré." Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30) CONCERTS — Oct. 8 and 9: Nipponia Ensemble (Minoro Miki). RECEIVAL — Oct. 10: Philippe Bianconi piano (Bach, Debussy). Oct. 11: Georges Pauvres piano (Beethoven, Brahms). Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.40) CONCERTS — Oct. 10 and 11: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Brockner, Schumann, Stravinsky). RECEIVAL — Oct. 12: Arturo Benedini Michelangeli piano. Terres du Marais (tel: 278.27.05) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "Hofmann" paintings. Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77) CONCERT — Oct. 10: Orchestre National de France, Elihu Isral conductor (Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky). OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Perichole" (Offenbach). RECEIVAL — Oct. 7: Henryk Szeryng violin (Bach, Brahms). Théâtre du Forum (tel: 297.53.47) ROCK — Oct. 8: John Cale. Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80) CONCERT — Oct. 7: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Mozart). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44)</p>	<p>GERMANY</p> <p>BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.00) OPERA — Oct. 6 and 10: "Die Walküre" (Wagner). Philharmonie (tel: 54880) CONCERTS — Oct. 8: Bertio Radio Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor (Verdi). FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 75.64.66) EXHIBITION — Through October: 1984 (Orwell). Johann Sebastian (tel: 360.12.40) BALLE — Oct. 10: Spanish National Ballet. RECEIVAL — Oct. 12: Stefan Askenase piano. Opera Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29) OPERA — Oct. 10: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky). Oct. 12: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). MÜNCHEN, Deutsches Theater (tel: 59.34.27) RECEIVAL — Oct. 6 and 7: Spanish National Ballet. National Theater (tel: 22.13.16) OPERA — Oct. 7 and 10: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Oct. 9 and 12: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti). Staatsoper (tel: 260.32.32) OPERA — Oct. 7 and 9: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Oct. 10: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).</p>	<p>IRELAND</p> <p>DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 744.05.00) THEATRE — To Oct. 30: "The Plough and the Stars" (O'Casey). David Hendrick's Gallery (tel: 75.64.66) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: "Tim Goulding, One Man Show." Gate Theatre (tel: 74.45.05) THEATRE — Oct. 11 and 12: "Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen). National Concert Hall (tel: 71.88.88) RECEIVAL — Oct. 7: Penelope Price-Jones soprano, Philip Martin piano. National Gallery (tel: 60.85.23) EXHIBITION — To Nov. 20: "Irish Impressionists." Peacock Theatre (tel: 74.45.05) THEATRE — Oct. 6: "The Bearded Lady" (Melvyn). Project Arts Theatre (tel: 71.33.27) THEATRE — To Oct. 13: "Images of Bowie" (Scott).</p>	<p>ITALY</p> <p>FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.58) CONCERT — Oct. 6: Orchestre de Maggio, Eduardo Mata conductor (Mozart, Rossini). VENICE, Palazzo Venier dei Leoni (tel: 70.52.88) EXHIBITION — Through October: "Peggy Guggenheim Collection." Chagall, Dalí and others. Scuola di San Giovanni (tel: 70.99.09) EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "Three Centuries of Venetian Architecture." 1492-1803.</p>	<p>JAPAN</p> <p>TOKYO, American Sundry Museum (tel: 470.10.73) EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Paintings of the Edo Era."</p>
<p>NETHERLANDS</p> <p>AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) CONCERT — Oct. 6: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conlon conductor (Mozart). RECEIVAL — Oct. 9: Carmen Alvarez piano (Mozart, Scarlatti). Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21) EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "William van Goyen." Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11) OPERA — Oct. 10: "Parsifal" (Wagner).</p>	<p>LUXEMBOURG</p> <p>LUXEMBOURG, Galerie Kutter (tel: 48.11.99) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 16: "Will Kessler (1899-1983)." Musée d'Etat (tel: 48.11.99) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: Henri Goussard (1817-1871). Théâtre Municipal (tel: 48.11.99) OPERA — Oct. 8: "Rose-Marie" (Friml). RECEIVAL — Oct. 12: Brigitte Engerer piano (Schubert, Liszt).</p>	<p>PORTUGAL</p> <p>ESTORIL, Casino (tel: 268.45.21) EXHIBITION — Oct. 6 and 7: "Paintings by Jorge Antonio, Landolpho de Figueira, Antonio Pinheiro and José Man." Oct. 12 and 13: "Paintings by Francisco de Goya." LISBON, Oporto Colosseum (tel: 251.95) OPERA — Oct. 10: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini). Sant' Carlos National Theater (tel: 36.84.08) RECEIVAL — Oct. 11: Manuella-Renata Duo (Spanish music). Sant' Luis Theater (tel: 36.53.59) BALLE — Oct. 11 and 12: "Swan Lake" (Ivanoff, Tchaikovsky). Mater Onirica (Jorge, Casato). Le Sacre du Printemps (Tricorne, Stravinsky). Traje National Museum (tel: 70.93.09) EXHIBITION — Through October: "Carlos Barroco and Nadia Baggioli Collection."</p>	<p>SCOTLAND</p> <p>EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.83.21) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Creation: Modern Art and Nature."</p>	<p>SWITZERLAND</p> <p>ASCONA, Music Festival (tel: 35.55.44) CONCERTS — Oct. 10: Württemberg Chamber Orchestra, Jörg Faerber conductor, Anne Sophie Mutter violin (Bach, Mozart). Oct. 12: Swiss Italian Radio Orchestra, Armin Jordan conductor, Ludwig Güttler trumpet (Dvorak, Haydn). LAUSANNE, Fondation de l'Héritage (tel: 20.50.01/02) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romantic Collection." ZÜRICH, Galerie Grütigasse (tel: 24.77.60) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: Heidi Zühlmann watercolors. Museum Rietberg (tel: 202.45.28) EXHIBITION — To Feb. 17: "Turkmenian Silver Jewelry." Rosenthal-Haefliger Modern Art (tel: 251.24.35) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Engle Ionesco Gouaches." Tonhalle (tel: 221.22.83) CONCERT — Oct. 10: Tonhalle Orchestra, Jacek Kasprzyk conductor (Chopin). RECEIVAL — Oct. 6: Maria-José Pires piano (Beethoven). Oct. 7: Bernhard Billeter piano (Brahms).</p>	<p>UNITED STATES</p> <p>NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00) EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Will Insley: The Opague Civilization." Museum of American Folk Art (tel: 581.24.74) EXHIBITION — To Oct. 28: "The World of Grandma Moses." Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33) EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "Flashpoint: The Explosion of Pop Minimalism, and Performance 1958-1964."</p>	<p>WALES</p> <p>SWANSEA, Festival (tel: 47.00.02) CONCERTS — Oct. 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Klaus Tennstedt conductor (Schumann, Weber). Oct. 11: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Beethoven, Brahms). Oct. 12: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Roger Norrington conductor (Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky). DANCE — Oct. 6: London Contemporary Dance. EXHIBITION — To Nov. 15: "Turner in Wales." OPERA — Oct. 9 and 11: "The Merry Widow" (Lehar). Oct. 10: "Emma" (Verdi). Oct. 12: "La Bohème" (Puccini).</p>

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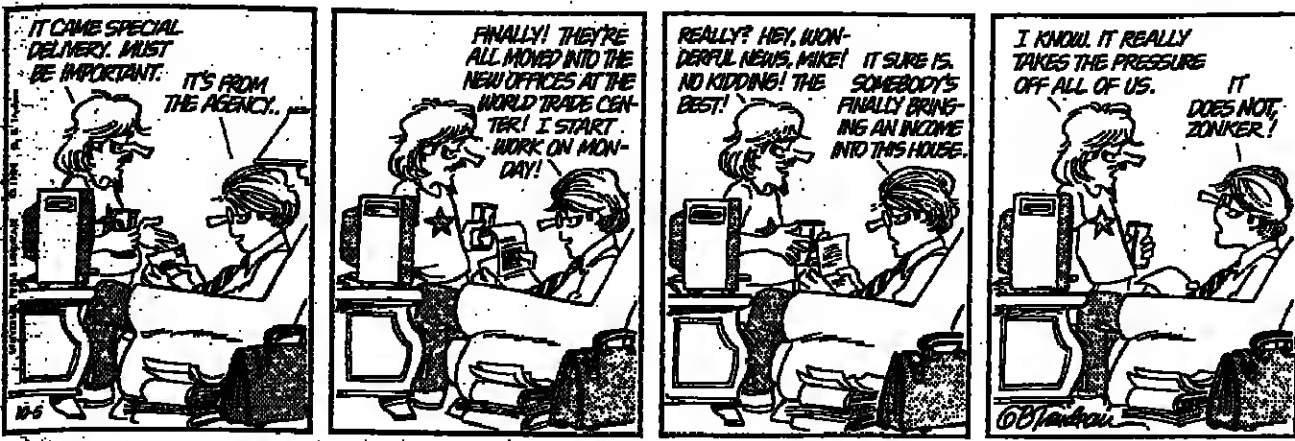
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Restaurants: Soothing Fare Along the Gentle Loire

by Patricia Wells

Gien, France — In the gentle valley of the Loire, every other town and village seems to be named for either a chateau, a wine, a cheese or a pastry. That speaks well for gastronomy. And like the soothing landscape that is crisscrossed by lazy, winding rivers, flat golden wheat fields and a vineyard or orchard here and there, the food is neither startling nor stupendous, but perfectly matches the tamed land.

There's mild goat cheese everywhere, from the towns of Selles-sur-Cher, Chavignol and Sainte-Maure, while rivers deep and shallow offer a bountiful assortment of fresh salmon, pike, perch and shad. There's a world of esoteric but worthy wines to be discovered, from towns like Thouars, which produces the honey-scented wine known as Bonnezeaux. As well, one finds the better-known wines from the villages of Sancerre, Vouvray, Sancerre, Chinon and Bourgueil, which produce some of France's best "little" wines. As is true everywhere, the wines, cheese and river fish seem to be at their best when consumed *sur place*, on home turf.

While wandering about chateau country, the clean and manageable town of Gien is definitely worth a brief stop for lunch or dinner. The quays along the wide stretch of the Loire are perfect for a long and tranquil stroll, and the restaurant of the Hôtel du Rivage offers a good view of the river. It's a cheerful, sparkling spot decorated in shades of blue and mauve, a pleasant restaurant filled with a faithful clientele.

The young waitresses are outgoing and attentive, and you'll find honest local fare, such as snails cooked in the region's Sancerre wine and coq au vin prepared with the fruity red Chinon. Fish and shellfish offerings include a chilled mussel soup flavored with basil, sea trout with sorrel sauce, fresh salmon with wild morel mushrooms, and a simple grilled sole. There is also a stunningly fresh and well-chosen selection of regional cheese, and good local wines that don't often appear on wine lists outside the area.

Here you can sample as an aperitif the finest sweet wine of the Anjou, Bonnezeaux. This wine, with its strange-sounding name, is made from the *chenin blanc* grape, which in this region is called *pineau de la Loire*. Chilled, the wine reminds me of taffy apples, or better yet, a tart, crisp Granny Smith apple that's been injected with a mild honey — sweet and tart at the same time. In producing Bonnezeaux, the grapes are left on the vines until late October, making for an explosive, fruity wine that maintains a refreshing, lemony acidity, so it's neither heavy or cloying.

With the meal, you might want to try one of the local red Chénons made from the cabernet grape, a wine that is, unfortunately, often drunk before its time. To enjoy a Chénon that is well made and well aged, try the 1976 Clos d'Olive, from the reputable

house of Couly-Dutheil. It's a bargain at about 130 francs (\$14) a bottle.

The restaurant at the Hôtel du Rivage in Gien, where one can dine well for about 150 francs a person, wine and tip included, is one of many French restaurants flagged with a red R in the Michelin guide, suggesting good food at moderate prices. The red R usually signals restaurants featuring regional fare, a good thing to seek out in the French countryside.

FOREIGNERS traveling in France — especially those who frequent the country's better restaurants — have long complained of an annoying dining-room habit. It is the custom of grouping foreigners, usually English-speaking, together in a single dining room. The practice is understandable: If there is only one English-speaking waiter, it makes sense to group English speakers so the staff can properly attend to guests' needs. Unfortunately, what often comes with it is a certain "take the money and run" attitude on the part of management, and all too often the assumption that anyone whose native tongue is English is gastronomically ignorant.

After five years of dining regularly in France, I have rarely seen such a blatant example of this custom as at Auberge des Templiers, a popular and well-respected restaurant just outside Gien. The management should know better. Evidently it doesn't. American and British diners were shuffled together into one portion of a dining room, waiters did little to hide their disdain, and the sommelier obviously assumed we neither knew nor cared much about wine.

Two different wines were ordered, and the sommelier summarily brought whatever he felt like. One wine was wrong altogether. The other was not of the vintage we ordered. After the error was reluctantly corrected, the sommelier did not even bother to pour the wine for the customary tasting.

Seated at what had to be the worst and most awkwardly placed table in the house, we put up with a constant commotion and clatter from the nearby passageway, and never managed to draw the waiter's attention on either the first or second try.

Despite the slow and inattentive service, the food was superb: A sublime, rare-roasted halibut, or young wild duck; a salad of watercress, mushrooms, *rouget* and *lotte* in a fine-flavored, creamy sauce; and a delightful pear poached in *cassis*, a black-currant cordial, served with an exceptional almond sherbet. And the bread is a dream: thick-crusted, sourdough bread festively shaped in the form of a crown, from the bakery in the nearby village of La Bussière.

If you can get the sommelier to bring you the right wine, the list offers some real treats: a variety of 1980 and 1981 Chénons from François Raveneau, priced at 150 francs; a 1978 Chénon from Tolle-Beaut at 145 francs; and a 1979 Chénon from Pape, Mont Redon, at 135 francs.

TRAVELING west toward Tours, gastronomes generally head for Barriè, long one of France's best-known restaurants. While the restaurant still bears the name of Charles Barriè, it is no longer under his direction. The owners are now Guy Tricon and Jean André. A recent dinner at the newly refurbished Barriè, with its elegant, flower-filled dining room decorated in restful shades of terra-cotta, was highly disappointing. The service could not have been more professional. The food was just short of disastrous. Barriè's wonderful homemade bread still stands out, but one doesn't visit Tours to eat spaghetti squash or waterlogged fish salads served with bean sprouts, tasteless hard-cooked quail eggs and unripe cherry tomatoes. But that is what is now being served at Barriè. Sauces were generally overreduced and salty, and main dishes, such as the bland *noisette d'agneau*, were served with a watery potato *gratin*. Diners might be advised to save the 400 or so francs it will cost until the kitchen sorts itself out.

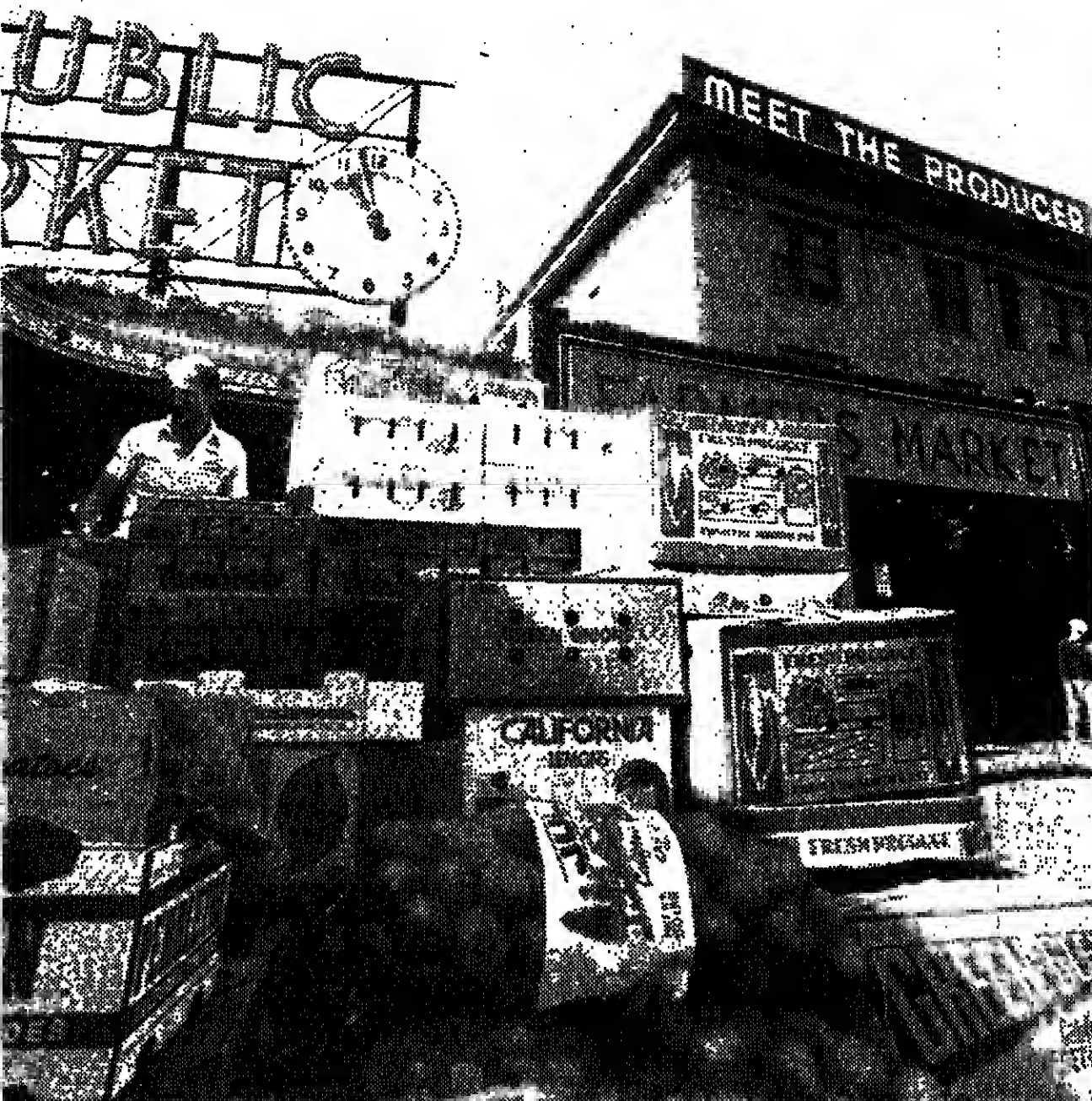
Strangely enough, the same management seems to do all right with its bistro right next door, an unpretentious spot known as La Petite Marmite. Here one finds the same friendly service, the same good homemade rolls, and a fine range of regional specialties. Try the well-seasoned *terrine de pintadeau*, served with a green salad dressed with a good, vinegary dressing; as well as the homemade *boudin noir*, or blood sausage, served with a crusty potato *gratin*. The ruby-colored house Burgundy hints pleasantly of ripe raspberries, and the meal ends with a well-chosen platter of fresh goat cheese. Ignore the *giblette de lapin*, with its unpleasantly gelatinous sauce and what appeared to be, in the heart of France's mushroom-growing region, canned mushrooms. One can dine heartily for less than 180 francs a person, including wine and tip.

Hôtel du Rivage, 1 Quai de Nice, 45500 Gien; tel: (38) 67.20.53. Open daily. Credit cards: Visa, American Express. Menus at 120, 130 and 195 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 150 francs a person, including wine and service.

Auberge des Templiers, Les Bézards (45290 Nogent-sur-Vernisson); tel: (38) 31.80.01. Closed mid-January to mid-February. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. Menus at 210 and 310 francs, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 350 francs a person, including wine and service.

La Petite Marmite, 103 Avenue de la Tranchée, 37100 Tours; tel: (47) 54.03.85. Closed Sunday evening and Wednesday. Credit card: Visa. Lunch, menus at 60 and 99 francs, with wine and service. Dinner at 125 to 150 francs a person, including wine and service.

Barriè, 101 Avenue de la Tranchée, 37100 Tours; tel: (47) 54.20.39. Closed Sunday evening and Wednesday. (Beginning February, closed Monday instead of Wednesday.) Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 400 francs a person, including wine and service.



Unloading produce in Pike Place Market.

Seattle's Historic Market

by Marian Burros

NEW YORK — Bushels of Walla Walla onions for \$1 a pound, row upon row of neatly tied and stacked fresh Dungeness crabs, each as sweet as a Maine lobster but only \$3.89 a pound, bunches of yellow squash blossoms just waiting to be stuffed. What many Americans consider costly luxuries, shoppers at the Pike Place Market in Seattle take for granted.

But then the Pike Place Market is unlike any other farmer's market in the United States. The mixture of stalls and shops that cover seven acres (almost three hectares) downtown, overlooking Elliott Bay, is not a restoration, like the South Street Seaport in New York or the Quincy Market in Boston. It is said to have been in continuous operation longer than any other market in the country. Opened in 1907, it has fought more than one battle for survival, but unlike most other city markets, it has won them.

Pike Place is really not a tourist stop, though tourists with an interest in food seek it out. Most of the people on the streets are serious shoppers. On a busy, sunny Saturday there may be as many as 40,000 of them.

To be sure, not all the farmers in the market offer local produce. Those who sell food from all over the world the year round are distinguished from local farmers by the height of their stalls: the farmers have "low stalls," the others "high stalls." The market has its share of boutiques, but the refurbished buildings also house staid German Americans selling Bavarian meats and a grungy oyster bar with tables covered with faded cloths. Also available is the city's famous "killer" cream; raw, certified and 49 percent butterfat, it is so rich, local cooks say, that it whips when you shake it.

Just as some of the stalls have been passed down from generation to generation, the habit of shopping at them has too. Seattle residents have always maintained a special relationship with their farmers. The market was started in response to anger over high food prices. In an account that sounds as modern as yesterday's newspaper, farmers in 1907 were accusing middlemen of paying

them too little and consumers were complaining that they were being charged too much. According to "The Pike Place Market" by Alice Shorett and Murray Morgan (Pacific Search Press, \$12.95), cherries that cost 6 cents a pound in 1906 were 10 cents a pound in 1907, while onions went from 10 cents to \$1 a pound. "This rise in food costs," the book says, "coincided with the boom in Puget Sound lumber prices following the San Francisco earthquake and fire in April 1906."

WHEN the market opened 77 years ago it was an instant success. Soon the farmers were followed by fishmongers, butchers, dairymen and restaurateurs, and, in the 1960s, by artisans. The bustling shopping area was at its heyday during the Depression, but World War II brought radical changes. By the 1940s many of the farmers, who were Japanese-Americans, were interned; other farmers went to work in defense plants. The end of the war saw a mass exodus to the suburbs, and for reasons that now seem unfathomable people all over the country traded freshness for the convenience of one-stop shopping at supermarkets.

The Pike Place Market's decline set the stage for the inevitable plans to replace it with high-rises and parking lots. By the late 1960s, however, people were having second thoughts about tearing down their past and replacing it with tall, impersonal buildings. Through a voter initiative in 1971, the market became a historical district and was refurbished.

It is not the little shops that make the area special; it is the arcade that is called the Public Market, where Pasqualina Verdi, a native of Italy, has been hawking her fresh vegetables for 29 years. "When I first start," she said, "only two people selling basil. Now look."

Indeed, fresh basil is as ubiquitous as parsley once was. There is also plenty of fresh rosemary, sage, thyme and mint, not to mention arugula, which sells for \$1 a bunch, and local blueberries, at \$2.25 a quart. What is exceptional is Mrs. Verdi's special cucumbers, fetching \$1 each and as sweet as sugar peas.



Pasqualina Verdi and greens.

MINIATURE vegetables are displayed matter-of-factly here, alongside the wax beans and bell peppers. Baby bok choy, baby artichokes — the kind that can be eaten whole and all — and baby beets and carrots are common, so common that Shirley Collins, owner of a fine kitchen-equipment shop in the market area called Sur la Table, was startled to find that baby beets are a trend-setting item elsewhere in the country. "They're on the ends of the greens we buy," she said, "We usually cook the whole thing."

At some of the stalls the Japanese and the Italians have been replaced by the latest wave of immigrants from Vietnam and Cambodia. Five among the pints of tiny yellow tomatoes for 75 cents and raspberries at \$2 a pint, they sell their specialties, such as edible chrysanthemum leaves and what one vendor says is tiny leaf spinach (whether it is or not the aftertaste is of spinach). Perhaps like the basil of 29 years ago, the curiosities will be commonplace one day.

The variety of sea creatures is equally appealing. Four kinds of salmon are available now and City Fish Market has them all. Its second- and third-generation owners, the son and grandson of David Levy, who came to Seattle from Marmara, an island off Turkey, in 1903, sell 20 kinds of fish a day. Dungeness crab from Puget Sound and Alaska, tiny Olympia oysters in the winter and goodluck clams, among others.



Jack Levy and Dungeness crabs.

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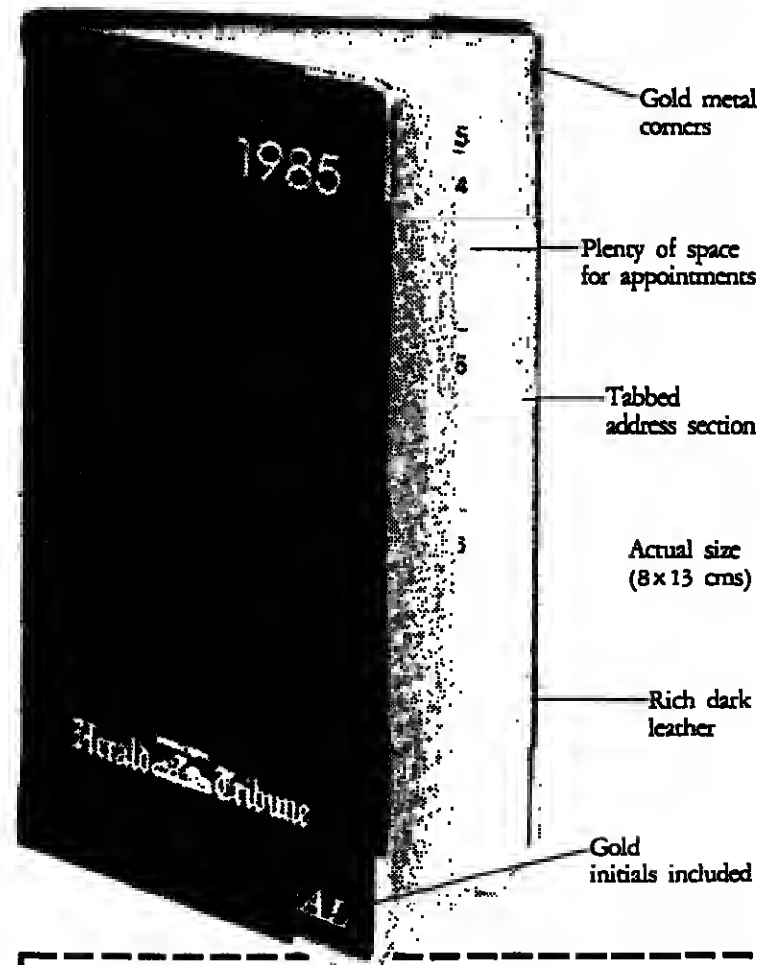
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1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25	
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25		1000</																							

NYSE Prices Fall in Slow Day

NEW YORK — Bolstered by a drop in some key short-term interest rates, prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a small gain Thursday that helped Wall Street snap a four-day losing streak.

But the slow trading pace indicated investors still were uncertain about the outlook for the economy even though retailers projected a slower but sustainable growth rate.

Analysts said many investors were waiting for third-quarter corporate earnings reports over the next few weeks. Many traders have been disturbed by reductions in estimates by both companies and analysts.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had skidded 33.90 over the previous four sessions, gained 4.53 to 1,187.39. It shed 8.50 to 1,182.86 Wednesday, the lowest level since it finished at 1,166.08 on Aug. 2.

Advances edged declines 797-690 among the 1,965 issues traded.

Volume totaled 76.7 million shares, down from the 92.4 million traded Wednesday.

Prices of funds and bonds rose at the outset as federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, dropped to 10% percent from 10 1/4 Wednesday.

"Until we have some very positive signs that interest rates are coming down substantially, this market is going to continue in this lackluster vein," said Keith Hertel of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

The Federal Reserve has indicated it wants lower short-term rates but Congressional failure to lift the debt ceiling has kept pressure on and forced the government to send 500,000 workers home Thursday.

M-1 Falls \$2.4 Billion

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve reported Thursday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$2.4 billion in the latest reporting week, ended Sept. 24. Most traders had expected a decline of \$1 billion to \$2 billion.

Retailers reported solid results for September and Thomas Epperson of Gintel & Co., New Orleans, said he didn't "see any signs that the economy has run out of steam."

"I think there is sustainable growth with low inflation. But to have the best of all worlds, we have to have lower interest rates," Mr. Epperson said.

Walt Disney was the most active NYSE-listed stock, off 4 1/4 to 55 1/4 with a block of 2,991,800 shares trading at 61. A Minneapolis businessman, Irwin Jacobs, sold most of the block to the Bass family, which upped its stake in Disney to 24.83 percent. The family said it doesn't plan to buy any more stock.

AT&T, which dropped 1 in heavy trading Wednesday, was second on the list, unchanged at 18 1/4.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating was third, unchanged at 18 with a block of 1,000,000 shares at 17 1/4. Philadelphia Electric, which sold four million shares to an underwriting group, was unchanged at 13.

Avnet dropped 2 to 30 1/4. An analyst warned that order cancellations were greater than the company had estimated in September.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
1000	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

"TRUFFLES"

Purveyors of doom profit by prophesizing the collapse of capitalism, parroting the gloom manifested by Spengler in his classic work "The Decline of the West". Despite the surge of stock prices, pariahs of pessimism continue to expound upon negativist themes. They exist in a subterranean world, where fantasies, disguised as ideas, are churned out by charlatans. In times of stress their world oozes from the depths and suddenly fascinates and dominates multitudes of responsible people. We need only allude to the hordes of scared speculators who were cajoled into dumping stocks when the Dow dipped under 800, enchanted by the illusory glitter of gold at \$820 an ounce, chasing silver up to \$44. Our analysts recall a Sunday edition of a major N.Y.C. newspaper which featured 20 advertisements extolling the virtues of the "barbarous relic", when gold was glittering. Now, with gold under \$340, advertisements or articles heralding gold are rarer than truffles in McDonald's. Which is precisely the reason why we are at this level dedicated gold bugs, subscribing to the law of contrary reason.

As mavericks, we urge readers to buy into weakness, to sell into strength, mocking the behavior of the Crowd. It may be illuminating to note that in 1982 when the Street was cringing, C.G.R. rallied its clients, prognosticating that the "American market will thrust upwards with record volume as funds flow into dollars; that the DJ will touch 1,000 before hitting 750". Our optimism is a matter of record. On June 26 this year, while the market was comatose, our researchers flashed a buy signal, musing "the market will erupt on the upside, vaporizing prophets of doom". Within five trading sessions, the Dow leaped 87 points. And now? Our forthcoming letter delineates why the Dow will catapult over 1500; in addition, we focus upon two emerging "special situations" with the dynamics to vault 500% or more, as have prior "incubating" equities. For your complimentary copy please write to, or telephone...

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Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

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NO. 31218

PARIS, 91 LUDAY, JULY 2, 1985

Shultz, Saudi King to Confer On First Leg of Mideast Trip

PHOTO: A. J. ...

Tikhonov Again Warns West on Missile Plans

PHOTO: ...

"THE VERY IMPORTANT PAPER"

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
12/84	100.00	99.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

(Continued on Page 12)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Financial Institutions Look To Encoding for Security

By LEE DEMBART

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Every business day, some \$900 billion moves around the world through the electronic transfer of funds. When electronic transfer of securities is added, the total worldwide activity comes to between \$6.3 trillion and \$6.5 trillion a day.

That is a tempting target, particularly because computers, which handle such functions, can easily be broken into by clever and dedicated opponents.

But coming to the rescue is the science of cryptography, a formerly arcane pursuit useful principally to governments for spying and for diplomatic and military communication.

Cryptography, or the making and breaking of secret codes, is now mushrooming to meet the demands of people with money and information to protect.

Last month, the U.S. Treasury announced that it would begin encrypting all of its electronic fund transfers, and the banking industry is expected to follow suit.

Only thieves' ignorance has saved the financial community so far.

William A. Crowell, deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury, said in an interview that would now the Treasury's daily electronic transfers of large sums of money was subject to tampering by people who had any technical prowess at all and any bent for larceny.

"It's only been ignorance that's saved us and the whole financial community," Mr. Crowell said. "That's not going to be the case any more. It's certainly better to secure these things than to leave them out in the open."

The move to encrypt information to keep it secure is just beginning and is expected to pick up.

A lot of companies know that in the information age, there's lots of communication and competition going on and lots of opportunity for invasion of privacy and crime," says Leonard M. Adleman, a computer scientist at the University of Southern California who is a leading theoretician in the field. "They see cryptography as one of the key tools in preventing that."

THE need to maintain computer security coincides with revolutionary academic developments in cryptography. The computer, which is the cause of the problem, holds the key to its solution.

In 1976, Whitfield Diffie of Bell-Northern Research in Mountain View, California, and Martin E. Hellman of Stanford published a paper called "New Directions in Cryptography," which presented a new idea for encrypting and decrypting information. Secret writing is as old as Caesar, but Mr. Diffie and Mr. Hellman gave it a new, computer-based twist, spawning a new field called public-key cryptography.

"There's a lot of activity and lots of interesting questions," says Ronald L. Rivest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the foremost researchers in cryptography. "There is an interplay between cryptography, theoretical computer science and real-world concerns."

The strongest of the new crypto-systems was developed by Mr. Rivest of MIT, Mr. Adleman of USC and Adi Shamir of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. It is called the RSA system, using the initials of its three creators. It is based on the difficulty of breaking a large number into its factors.

Public-key codes are based on the fact that some mathematical operations are easy to do in one direction but hard to reverse. For example, it is easy to multiply two numbers together to get their product but hard to figure out what two factors were multiplied together if only the final product is known. It is easy to calculate that 397 times 91 equals 36,127. But given 36,127, it would take a while to break it down into 397 times 91.

For very large numbers (100 digits or more), no feasible way is currently known for determining the factors in a reasonable amount of time.

Public-key codes have the unique property of requiring different keys for encryption and decryption. A key is the piece of information that tells how to encode a plain message or decode an encrypted one.

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Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on Oct. 4, excluding fees.

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
British pound	1.58	Swiss franc	1.48	Japanese yen	163.50
French franc	6.55	West German mark	2.48	Italian lira	1,366.00
West German mark	2.48	Spanish peseta	166.64	Portuguese escudo	200.48
Italian lira	1,366.00	Belgian franc	36.36	Dutch guilder	3.60
Portuguese escudo	200.48	Australian dollar	0.75	New Zealand dollar	0.65
Belgian franc	36.36	Canadian dollar	0.75	South African rand	1.50
Australian dollar	0.75	Israeli sheqel	3.48	Israeli sheqel	3.48
New Zealand dollar	0.65	Israeli sheqel	3.48	Israeli sheqel	3.48
South African rand	1.50	Israeli sheqel	3.48	Israeli sheqel	3.48

Source: Reuters. 1 U.S. dollar = 100 cents.

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U.S. Accountants Fear Merger of Giant Firms

By Gary Klotz

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — These days the partners at Price Waterhouse and Deloitte Haskins & Sells are making the rounds in Washington and huddling with clients across the country to ease any apprehensions over the prospective marriage of the two huge accounting firms.

As well they might. The prospect of two premier firms combining to form what would easily be the world's largest public accounting firm has shaken the accounting field. A worldwide partnership with revenue of nearly \$2 billion and about 50,000 people under the same professional roof would clearly be something new.

"We were stunned," said Norman Klein, managing partner of Fox & Co., recalling his reaction to the proposed Price Waterhouse-Deloitte merger, a union of the fourth- and eighth-largest firms. Earlier this week, Mr. Klein's firm, the 13th largest by one measure, announced that it was discussing a merger with Alexander Grant & Co., the 11th biggest.

That was less a reaction to the Price Waterhouse-Deloitte proposal — negotiations were under way before word of the larger merger got out at the end of August — than a common response to the wave of change and the rampant competition that has swept public accounting in recent years. It is unlikely to be the last.

"When they look at their relative size, some firms at the low end might feel that they have lost some competitive edge," said Duane R. Kullberg, chief executive of Arthur Andersen & Co., the largest U.S. accounting firm.

Peter R. Scanlon, chairman of Coopers & Lybrand, the third-biggest firm, doubts that a Price Waterhouse-Deloitte merger would touch off a wave that would shrink the Big Eight down to the Big Four, but he said everyone in public accounting is watching developments closely. "We'll see how this merger works," he said, "the impact on the people, the impact on clients and the impact on Deloitte."

The merger discussions came at a time of renewed scrutiny on Capitol Hill, particularly from Representative John D. Dingell, head of the Oversight and Investigations subcommittee of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. Mr. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat, has asked for an antitrust review of the Price Waterhouse-Deloitte merger and has scheduled hearings on the accounting profession later this year.

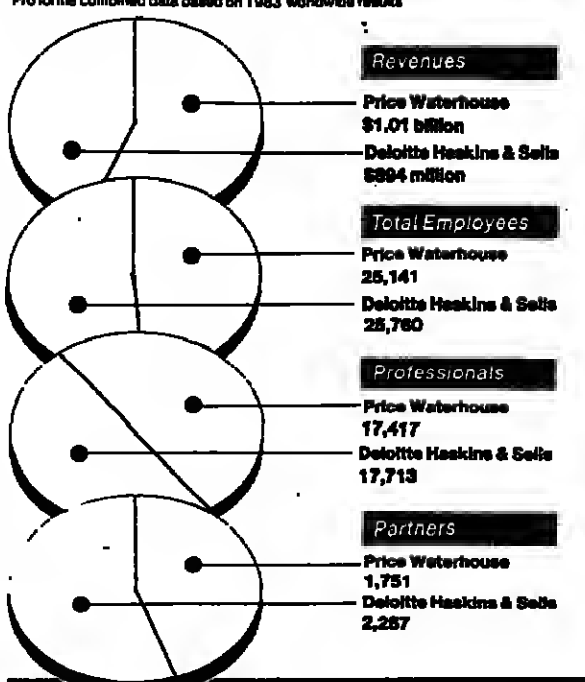
Many people in accounting view the proposed mergers as more a

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

The Proposed New Partnership

Comparing Price Waterhouse and Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Pro forma combined data based on 1983 worldwide results



Major Clients	Industry Rankings
Price Waterhouse	Based on total 1983 revenues (shown in millions of dollars)
Exxon	Price Waterhouse (combined)
U.S. M.	Arthur Andersen
Du Pont	Arthur Andersen
Standard Oil (Indiana)	Price Waterhouse
Chrysler	Coopers & Lybrand
	Price Waterhouse
	Arthur Andersen
	Ernst & Young
	Ernst & Young
	KPMG Main Hurdman
	Deloitte Haskins & Sells
	Touche Ross
	Source: Public Accounting Report
	The New York Times

W. German Panel May Object to Nestlé Merger

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — West Germany's Federal Cartel Office said Thursday that there is a "very high probability" that it would deny approval of the proposed merger of the West German subsidiaries of Nestlé SA and Carnation Co. unless the two agree to certain divestitures.

Nestlé agreed last month to acquire U.S.-based Carnation for about \$3 billion in a transaction that would create the world's biggest food company, but the plan remains subject to approval by regulatory authorities in the United States as well as in West Germany.

The spokesman said the merger of Nestlé's German unit, Allghier Alpenmilch, which is West Germany's largest producer of condensed milk, and Carnation's condensed milk-producing subsidiary, Nestlé-Klee GmbH, would provide Nestlé with a market share of 35 to 40 percent in condensed milk.

Cartel Office has the right to examine, and if necessary reject, mergers that would result in a company controlling more than a third of total market share of a product.

"Our critical initial appraisal of

the proposal stems from the fact that the largest condensed milk producer in Germany is planning to merge with the second largest, he said.

The antitrust office spokesman said the agency's initially negative position toward the merger does not suggest the merger in all forms is impossible.

"Our position as expressed today doesn't mean that the merger can't take place at all. We hope and suppose the companies will try to avoid prohibition of the merger by offering other solutions, which could include certain divestitures."

A Nestlé spokesman in West Germany said that Nestlé knew of the antitrust office's attitude toward the merger but remains convinced that the company can persuade the office to grant approval.

Nestlé Boycott Ends

The International Nestlé Boy-

cott Committee said Thursday that it was calling off a seven-year boycott of Nestlé products because the company has conformed to a World Health Organization code for marketing formula for infants. Reuters reported from Geneva. The boycott was suspended in January.

CHICAGO — Analysts are conjecturing that the large loan-loss provision announced Wednesday by First Chicago Corp., the parent of First National Bank of Chicago, reflects a tougher attitude by the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which regulates national banks.

The Comptroller had been the subject of congressional criticism that it had been lax in monitoring the loan problems of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., which reported a \$1.16-billion loss for the second quarter of this year.

On Wednesday, First Chicago said that it was increasing its provision for loan losses in the third quarter to \$308 million. It also said that, as a result, it expected to report a loss for the quarter of at least \$70 million, its first loss ever.

Bank analysts said they feared that a tougher stance by the Comptroller might herald a string of similar large loan write-offs by other major banks. But officials of several other banks, who asked not to be identified, said Wednesday that they had recently been examined by the Comptroller and that although the examinations were

more rigorous than usual, the banks came through without major write-offs.

First Chicago and Continental Illinois traditionally have been archrivals. Only a few months ago First Chicago — riding high on improved earnings reports — considered acquiring the financially ailing Continental. In the past, however, Continental had been considered among the most profitable and strongest of major U.S. banks, while First Chicago had suffered from low earnings. Partly as a result of the poor earnings, its previous chairman, A. Robert Aboud, was dismissed in 1980 and was succeeded by Barry F. Sullivan, who at the time was a senior executive of Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr. Sullivan said the provision for loan losses was taken after the bank completed its quarterly review of its loan portfolio. Mr. Sullivan said the losses were concentrated in loans to the ailing energy and agricultural industries in the United States and to shipping and construction interests outside the country.

A few analysts suggested that the Comptroller had forced First Chicago to take its huge loan loss provision.

Mr. Reagan, who has already announced his intention to reduce imports to 18.5 percent through negotiations with individual steel-exporting countries.

The bill would require steel companies to commit almost all their cash flow to investing in new plants and equipment, and those expecting to lay off workers would be required to set aside 1 percent of their cash for worker training.

The House trade package also would authorize the president to allow duty-free trade with Israel. The provision, sought by the Reagan administration, passed 416-6.

In addition, the House voted to extend the program known as the Generalized System of Preferences, which allows some products from 140 developing nations to enter the United States duty-free.

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Bass Brothers Acquire Jacobs' Stake in Disney

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The Bass family of Texas, a strong supporter of the management of Walt Disney Productions Inc., increased its stake in Disney to just under 25 percent Thursday by purchasing 9 percent of the firm's stock for \$182.5 million, officials said.

At least 2.6 million of the 3 million Disney shares acquired Thursday by the Basses were owned by a dissident investor group headed by Irwin Jacobs, the Minneapolis financier.

It was not immediately clear whether the remaining 400,000 shares of stock also were owned by Mr. Jacobs, who had said he might seek to take over Disney and sell some of its assets.

The Basses paid \$61 per share for the stock. The Jacobs group began accumulating its Disney stake in mid-July and bought most of it for about \$47 a share.

Analysts discounted the possibility of a takeover bid by the Bass family, which said in a joint statement with Disney that it planned no further purchases.

"This acquisition on our part represents a total commitment to the new management of Walt Disney Productions and to the long-term development of assets," the company quoted Sid Bass as saying.

Disney was the most actively traded stock Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, and closed down \$4 at \$55.25, reflecting the receding takeover threat.

It was the second big purchase of Disney stock by the Bass family in two days. On Tuesday, the family bought 2.5 million shares for about \$150 million. A Wall Street source confirmed Thursday that those shares were sold by the New York financier Irwin Jacobs and Financial Corp. of America.

Lee Isgur, an industry analyst with Paine Webber in New York, said the Basses were "making it easier for their investments to appreciate by getting rid of disruptive elements that have taken up so much of management's time."

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Stake in Tidewater

Mr. Jacobs' decision to sell his stake in Walt Disney switched attention to Tidewater Inc., an oil-services company which Mr. Jacobs has targeted as a possible acquisition. Reuters reported from New York.

Investors reasoned that the Disney sale freed up Jacobs funds for a bout with Tidewater or another company.

In mid-August, Mr. Jacobs told the Securities and Exchange Commission that a group he heads owned 8.9 percent of Tidewater. Mr. Jacobs also said his group was thinking about taking over the company and had been discussing the feasibility of such a move.

U.K. Joblessness

Rose to Record

In September

United Press International

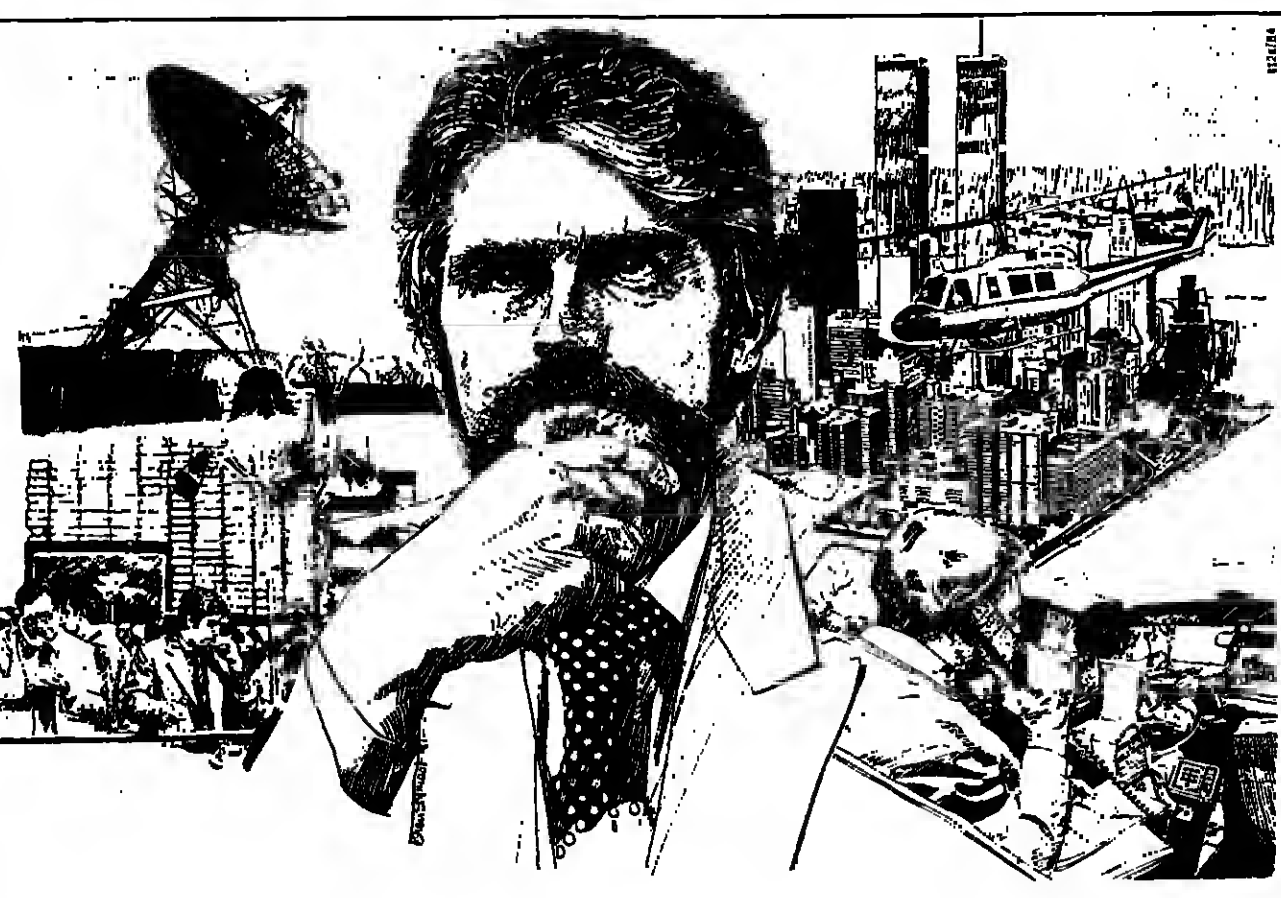
LONDON — Unemployment in Britain in September rose to a record 3.28 million, or 13.6 percent of the work force, the Department of Employment said Thursday.

The total jumped 168,000 from August, exceeding the previous record set in January 1983 by about 60,000.

Economists said the increase was due to recent graduates claiming unemployment benefits and to seasonal factors. The increase in adult unemployment was larger than anticipated.

Britain's employment secretary, Tom King, called the latest report "very disappointing."

"We have got to do a lot better than we have done in recent months to make sure we are competitive and create more real jobs," he said. High interest rates and the seven-month-old miners strike also were hurting the economy, Mr. King said.



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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hoechst Predicts Record Profit, Higher Payout

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG expects 1984 profit to exceed last year's record world group earnings of 909.4 million Deutsche marks (\$300 million) and to increase its dividend from 1983's 7 DM a share, the management board chairman, Rolf Sammet, said in a statement released Thursday.

Despite slower growth of sales and capacity utilization in the second half, he said, "we expect to finish with a better profit than last year. This will give us the possibility" to pay a higher dividend. He gave no figures.

Mr. Sammet said, however, that growth would slow in coming years and a further rise in profit in 1985 is not expected. "In no way will a similar development" be repeated, he said, referring to this year's expected higher earnings.

Mr. Sammet said third-quarter earnings growth slowed when compared with the first half, when pre-tax profit rose 84 percent from a year earlier to 1.48 billion DM.

The slowdown partly reflects the fact that Hoechst's recovery began in the second half of 1983. "Even in the fourth quarter there are no basically negative influences to be seen," the executive said.

Hoechst is the first large West German chemical company to report on its first nine months. Chemical shares were in strong de-

mand this week on forecasts of higher profits and dividends.

Mr. Sammet said the rise in parent company profit is mainly due to higher sales volume. Price rises played a minor role, he said, largely balancing higher raw material and energy costs.

World revenue has continued to rise after the 14-percent increase in the first half to 20.71 billion DM, Mr. Sammet said.

Without any major changes in the rest of the year, in exchange rates or otherwise, the world group should see revenue of 41 billion DM, about 10 percent above 1983.

Earnings in the group are also much more evenly spread over all

sectors than in previous years, Mr. Sammet said, noting in particular a return to profitability in the plastics sector.

Price increases and declines have more or less canceled each other out on the domestic market, he said. The weakness of the pound and the French franc has hurt exports, but that has been more than outweighed by the stronger dollar.

Hoechst still has problem areas, Mr. Sammet said. Sales volume of fertilizers have dropped at home and abroad, and Hoechst has halted production at its main Frankfurt plant and concentrated operations at its 66-percent owned Ruhrchemie AG unit in Oberhausen.

Dixons Offers To Buy Currys

LONDON — Dixons Group PLC announced Thursday an offer for Currys Group PLC valued at about £178.5 million (\$221 million).

Currys rejected the Dixons bid of one Dixons share and £4.75 for each two Currys shares. Based on Thursday's Dixons share price, the bid values Currys at 352½ pence a share. A 375-pence-a-share cash alternative is to be offered. Currys shares closed at 392 pence, up 79 pence. Both firms are electrical-goods retailers.

GE Names President of Its China Unit

By Brenda Hagerly
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — General Electric Co. has named Richard C. Abington president and chief executive officer of its new Hong Kong-based affiliate, General Electric (USA) China Co. The company will serve as the focal point of GE's business in China.

Mr. Abington will be based in Hong Kong and have offices in Beijing and Shanghai, GE said. He has been with the company since 1979 and served most recently as general manager of the wire and cable business department.

GE, which is based in Fairfield, Connecticut, recently sold China 220 locomotives and has orders for commercial aircraft and helicopter engines, medical diagnostic equipment, plastics, motors and cables.

Pharmacia, Sweden's leading pharmaceuticals and biotechnology company, has named Bertil Tamsen vice president, responsible for finance. He has served as acting vice president, responsible for finance, since Ralph Hammar left the company at the end of March.

Citibank has appointed Patrick Dewilde as its treasurer in Turkey, succeeding Farooq Maroof, who has become deputy treasurer for Saudi American Bank, Citibank's affiliate in Saudi Arabia. Mr. Dewilde, who is based in Istanbul, previously was Citibank's treasury marketing head in Bahrain. He is succeeded in that post by Mohamed Al-Shrofi, who will continue his duties as deputy treasurer.

American Express Europe Ltd. has named Roger Ballou, 33, to the new post of senior vice president and general manager of travel-related services for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Ballou previously was a senior vice president with American Express in

New York, where he was responsible for U.S. consumer travel activities.

Renault said Patrick Faure will take over responsibility for the automaker's public and government affairs later this month. Mr. Faure moves to Paris from London, where for two years he has served as managing director of Renault UK. He will be succeeded by Guy Bergeaud, who joins Renault from Volkswagen (France), where he was sales director.

ITT Europe has named Jan Loeber director of market and product management for telecommunications and electronics. Mr. Loeber, who is based at ITT Europe headquarters in Brussels, succeeds George F. Knapp. Mr. Knapp has been transferred to ITT Corp.'s New York head office. Mr. Loeber was with AT&T's information systems division in New Jersey.

Small Investment Banking Corp. of Riyadh said Anif M. Alalrakha has been named an assistant general manager of the bank and branch administrator of the Jeddah branch. He had been acting branch administrator.

Erbasmont NV has named Earl David Robinson president and chief executive officer of its Columbus, Ohio-based Adria Laboratories division. Formerly, he was regional manager of Abbott Europe. A majority of Erbasmont, a maker of chemotherapeutic drugs, is owned by Montedison SpA, the Italian chemical concern.

Philip Morris Inc., the New York-based tobacco, brewing and soft drinks giant, has appointed R. William Murray to its board. Mr. Murray is president and chief executive officer of Philip Morris International.

Northwest Orient Airlines has named Richard M. Cannon director of marketing and sales for the Atlantic region, a new post for the U.S.-based carrier. Mr. Cannon, who is based near London, previously was manager of marketing for that region.

Midland Bank has appointed

Hill & Knowlton Calls

Beijing Office a First
LONDON — Hill & Knowlton, a subsidiary of JWT Group Inc., says it will become the first international public relations firm to have an office in China when it sets up shop in Beijing Oct. 15.

The office will serve foreign companies doing business in China and Chinese concerns doing business abroad, said Hill & Knowlton, which has its headquarters in New York. Ronald P. Cromie, who was director of China affairs at Hill & Knowlton Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong, has been appointed manager of the new office.

Charles D.H. Bryant president of Midland Services Finance, its new security-dealing subsidiary based in Madrid. David Vives will be vice president. The company will trade in Spanish commercial paper and treasury bills.

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Prices as at 4-10-84

U.S.\$	12.64
Sterling	12.93
D.Marks	45.15
Sfr.Franks	41.51
Fr.Franks	137.50
SDR's	310.38

Charterhouse Capital Management Ltd.
P.O. Box 189, 17 Don Street
St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Tel. Jersey (0334) 74689. Telex (J4) 419228

Klöckner Planning Separate Steel Unit

DUISBURG, West Germany — Klöckner-Werke AG will split off its steel operations to form a separate company next year, a spokesman said Thursday. The date is yet to be decided.

The move will allow Klöckner to avoid having profit from other sectors taken into account in conjunction with the repayment of state aid. Klöckner has been awarded about 500 million Deutsche marks (\$164.5 million) in aid.

Swedish Match to Buy Gillette Unit

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Gillette Co. said Thursday it had agreed tentatively to sell its Cricket disposable lighter business to Swedish Match Corp. for an undisclosed amount.

Gillette said the Stockholm-based company would market the disposable lighters in Europe, while Gillette would continue, at least temporarily, to handle marketing in North America and Brazil.

Swedish Match, which calls itself the world's largest match producer, is a leading seller of disposable

lighters as well. It produces about 180 million units in factories in France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Philippines and Argentina. It sells lighters in 30 countries.

Gillette's Cricket division sold about 130 million lighters last year for a total of \$42 million, about the same as the previous year.

Total 1983 sales at Gillette, a leading maker of grooming aids and toiletries, were \$2.2 billion.

A Gillette spokeswoman said the decision to sell the Cricket line was based on an annual review of com-

pany subsidiaries. She said the sale would have no significant impact on either company's sales or earnings.

The sale will make Swedish Match the biggest seller of disposable lighters in Europe. It now sells disposable lighters under the Fen-dor and Poppell brand names.

Swedish Match purchased the French company Fen-dor SA in 1961 to enter the disposable lighter business, and later acquired Poppell BV of the Netherlands.

French Firm to Merge With Smart & Final

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Smart & Final Inc. said it agreed to merge with French-owned Casino USA Inc., with Casino acquiring the supermarket concern's entire equity for \$123.50 for each Class A and Class B share outstanding.

Casino USA is a subsidiary of Etablissements Economiques du Casino, Guichard-Perrachon & Cie., a holding company.

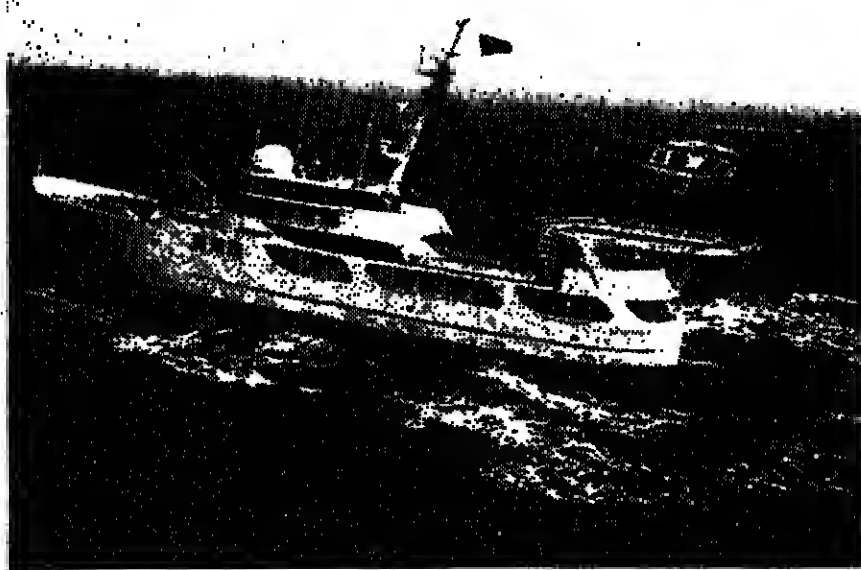
chairman, Jacques Calvet, said. "Our objective of breaking even this year will not be achieved but I have good grounds for thinking we shall have improved results in 1984 compared with 1983," he said. Peugeot SA is the parent of the Peugeot-Citroën group.

Security Pacific Corp.'s subsidiary, Security Pacific National Bank, said it is offering 355 million Hong Kong dollars (\$45.5 million), or 465 dollars a share, for the 31 percent of Bank of Canton Ltd., based in Hong Kong, that it does not already own.

Siemens AG's Siemens Medical Systems Inc. unit has signed a marketing and distribution agreement with BSD Medical Corp., BSD announced. The long-term agreement covers the joint marketing and distribution of BSD hyperthermia systems in the United States. Hyperthermia is the treatment of cancer through the application of controlled heat.

Voeest-Alpine AG has received an order for production of multi-layer circuit boards valued at 500 million Deutsche marks (\$165 million) from IBM Deutschland GmbH, a unit of International Business Machines Corp. of the United States, IBM announced.

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29.54	29.52	Jul	29.44	29.44	29.44	29.53
29.54	29.52	Aug				29.53
29.54	29.52	Sep				29.53
29.54	29.52	Oct				29.53
29.54	29.52	Nov				29.53
29.54	29.52	Dec				29.53
29.54	29.52	Jan	29.49	29.48	29.48	29.53
29.54	29.52	Feb	29.49	29.48	29.48	29.53
29.54	29.52	Mar				29.53
29.54	29.52	Apr				29.53
29.54	29.52	May				29.53
29.54	29.52	Jun				29.53
Est. Sales		Per. Sales	5,229			
Per. Dry Den Int.		Stable up 42				

Stock Indexes						
SP COMP. INDX (CANS)						
points and cents						
186.25	186.25	Dec	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	Nov	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	Oct	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	Sep	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	Aug	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	Jul	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	Jun	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	May	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
186.25	186.25	Apr	186.20	186.20	186.20	186.25
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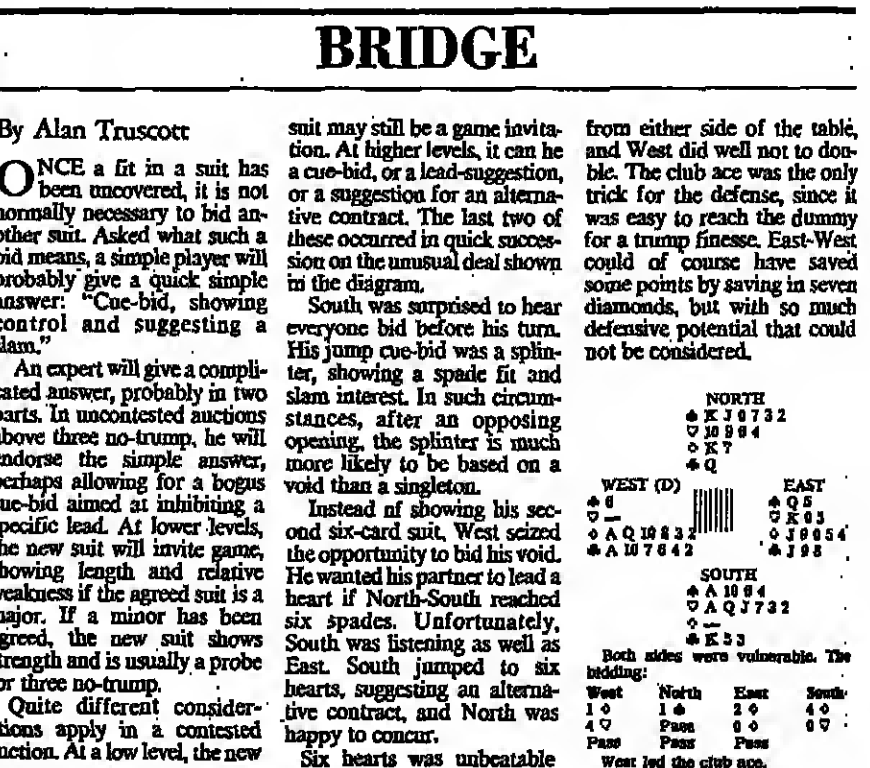
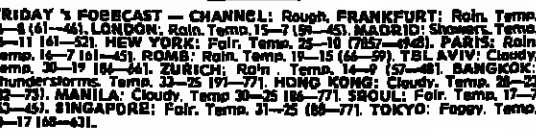
Johnnie

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Oct. 4

Sales in	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Net
100s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
50s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
25s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
10s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
5s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
1s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.5s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.25s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.125s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.0625s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.03125s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.015625s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.0078125s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.00390625s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.001953125s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.0009765625s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.00048828125s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.000244140625s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.0001220703125s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.00006103515625s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.000030517578125s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
0.0000152587890625s	11.84	11.84	0.00	0.00
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OBSERVER

The Lure of Quaintness

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I went to Nantucket to see how the quaint thing was coming along and whether it had done in my friend Crowley. My last visit had left me fearful that Crowley would end up wearing a Pilgrim costume and dipping candles in front of the Moby Dick Antique Post Card Shop. That could happen to a person who, like Crowley, lives in a place that's being quaint.

And Nantucket was being quaint at a prodigious rate. At that time, there had been an intense onset of cobblestones. Cobblestones, cobblestones. Cobblestones covering up once smooth streets as relentlessly as the lava burying old Pompeii.

Cobblestones are the favorite assault weapon of quainters. First they fill all the streets with cobblestones, then they put up fake gas street lights, and then they slap people like Crowley into Pilgrim costumes and make them dip candles in public.

The good news from this year's trip is that Crowley has not succumbed to candle dipping, though it was a close thing as he heard about the Texans.

The Texans came in force this year to Nantucket and, according to the islanders, brought all their money with them and dispensed it with a generosity inflicting to the chintzy New England spirit.

In New England, a millionaire driving a car fancier than a 1967 Pontiac is regarded as an ostentatious spendthrift. Texans, who see nothing remarkable about buying the Taj Mahal if Italy is out for sale, scandalized Nantucket with their \$500 tips to the mailman and the boy who raked the lawn.

When Crowley heard about the \$500 tips, naturally—Crowley is a New Englander, after all—he went shopping for a Pilgrim suit and enrolled in the Moby Dick Academy of Antique Auctioneering and Public Candle Dipping.

He wanted to be in position to hold his palm out if any Texans went looking for an entertaining demonstration of candle dipping. Crowley abandoned the project after someone told him the Texans never left their rental digs, day or night. "I was told they all traveled

with computers plugged into the world and never left them for fear they'd miss a change in the price of soybeans in Hong Kong, Paris or Addis Ababa," Crowley said.

In short, Crowley had not actually been quaint, but he had been mightily tempted. I fear the time is short for Crowley. In the old days on Nantucket, before the quainting began, people like Crowley usually ended up covered with gray cedar shingles.

That's because in the days before it was quaint, Nantucket was proud to be different from the mainland, whose inhabitants were always described as "off-islanders."

In those days, merely being a Nantucketer was quainter than enough, and, to distinguish themselves from "off-islanders," Nantucketers had their houses, their cars and themselves shingled in gray cedar.

Though an "off-islander," Crowley has always wanted to pass as a native, and for several years I expected to return to the island one day and find him shingled from head to toe.

Now that the quainting is proceeding at a gallop, I have graver worries. Is it out a bad sign that Crowley has had a fake gas street light installed outside his house?

I remarked on the absurdity of it. The light it emits at night is a pink electric glow. Ooe has the purr of an engine looking at the world through a pair of glasses. And since there is no gas on the island, the fake of the light is completed by the surge of electricity to make it give fraudulent gas light.

Crowley ignored my criticisms. He was too eager to show me the mountain of cobblestones recently delivered to his house. Next week he plans to start cobblestoning his parlor floor.

When that is done he intends to strip the shingles from his house and replace them with cobblestones. A house covered with cobblestones? Is this out maddest? Nonsense, says Crowley, who gives me the same argument the town made for cobblestoning the streets: "When my house is covered with cobblestones, I'll over have to worry about it getting potholed again."

New York Times Service

Hard Times Squeeze Owners Of Citrus Groves in Florida

By Jon Nordheimer

New York Times Service

GROVELAND, Fla. — When Joe and Jewel Symmes put a down payment on a 15-acre orange grove five years ago, they felt as if they were putting a down payment on life.

For young people growing up on The Ridge, the sandy spine that rises from green ranch pastures just north of here and runs 100 miles (160 kilometers) down the center of Florida, ownership of prime citrus land was always the key to the good life.

All that disappeared months ago for the Symmeses, the dream turning as barren as the empty field where their orange trees once stood.

"It was a chance to get a step ahead in life," Symmes said, hooking his thumbs into the back pockets of his jeans and digging the toe of his boot into the white sand. "Now," he continued, "all the work has been for nothing."

But the citrus canker that has recently ruined other groves in the state was not the culprit here. While grovers search for signs of citrus canker, which has turned up in seven orchards in the past month and threatens the industry's future, on The Ridge hundreds of groves of oranges and grapefruit are almost beyond caring.

They lost their trees last Christmas when a great shell of arctic air moved across The Ridge and turned vigorous groves into lifeless fields of spindly ghosts. Their leafless branches, blackened and split like the arms of burn victims, now cover the hills and shadowy pockets of The Ridge. The only green comes from weeds, vines snaking up the trees, overgrown and neglected fields.

Canker is only one threat here. The real threat comes from tax collectors, mortgage holders and developers.

"People are scared, and they don't know what to do," said Claude Smoak, a commissioner in Lake County, in the Florida highlands west of Orlando.

The grovers cannot sell their land, since the bottom fell out of the market when temperatures well below freezing, in three of the

last four winters, damaged or killed trees.

The freeze last December ruined many grovers, said Smoak, a big bluff man who owns groves himself. "For those still in business, canker is like knowing there's an assassin out there in the night and all we can do is try to lock the windows and pray it'll go away."

Part of the problem on The Ridge is that while the sandy soil is excellent for the cultivation of citrus, it is almost useless for any other profitable form of agriculture.

"You can't hardly grow grass on this land," Smoak said. "You can't even call it soil. What it is is a rooting medium. Soil on The Ridge is just something to hold a tree in place."

He had planned "one last roll of the dice" in his own groves and intended to replant trees once the danger of a freeze was past this winter, he said. Now the possibility that canker would destroy the new trees has lengthened the odds of his gamble, and he said he was not sure what his next move would be.

Joe Symmes, who is tall and handsome in a rawboned way, openly confesses the confusion of one who worked hard, did "the proper thing," but stood by as it all slipped into disaster.

When he explains the run of bad luck, he does so in an even, soft-spoken voice broken only by a nervous laugh, always mindful of the absurd in his life.

He is a meter reader for the electric company in Orlando. "Not a very classy job," he volunteered. His wife is a medical assistant. They both, in the words of a neighbor, are "as independent as a bog on ice."

In 1979, Symmes said, "we were thinking of buying a nice home on a lake, but we said, no, we wanted more than that and were willing to work for it."

They purchased 60 acres (24 hectares) of land that included the 15-acre orange grove, which had fallen into neglect. Every evening, after work in their city jobs, and on weekends, they toiled among the trees, pruning, fertilizing, spraying and grooming. For tax purposes the grove was valued at \$60,000.

The first year they sold 2,500 boxes of fruit, enough to pay expenses and cover the yearly mortgage payment of \$16,500. They bugged each other and felt they were on the way. On some evenings, after work, they walked their land and talked of the time



Joe Symmes, son Joey, 10, in grove of dead trees.

of 1983 a broad cold front headed their way.

"I said to myself that if it was going to freeze, I want it to go down so far it would kill the trees," Symmes recalled. He did not want to work another year on damaged trees, cutting and pruning and waiting for a good year.

By the next day the trees, all but two, were dead. The spell of warm weather in the week before Christmas had caused the sap to rise in the trees, and an icy wind froze the sap until the bark burst.

After several weeks it was apparent the trees would not revive; most of them were plowed up by a bulldozer, and Symmes put his land up for sale. There have been no buyers.

On Monday his annual mortgage payment is due. He will be able to pay it this time using his savings and \$3,000 left to him after his father died earlier in the year. "Next year I don't know how well I'll be able to cover it," he said. "My take home pay from the power company doesn't cover \$16,500."

If he keeps up the payments, he would own the land in five more years. "Then we'll have property out of the ground of producing anything," he added.

Right now he is growing oak tree seedlings in pots. "I figure sooner or later all this land round here will be developed and fill up with houses," he said matter of factly. He figures the new people will need shade trees and ornaments.

The Rise and Fall of the Orange Bonanza

New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Fla. — Ever since Spanish explorers planted the first orange trees in Florida more than 400 years ago, oranges have been the foremost export industry in an economy that seems to import everything else, and especially tourists and retirees.

For decades, as the price of fresh fruit and its juice soared, more and more people came to the bonanza, offsetting in a small way the trend in which large tracts of farmland were gobbled up for commercial and residential development.

Creeping suburbanization has already priced farming out of the market in most of southern Florida, eliminating, for instance, two-thirds of the vegetable fields in the Miami area and reducing the pine forests west of Fort Lauderdale to 4 percent of their original size.

All in all, it has been estimated that in every year since 1954 Florida has lost nearly one-quarter million acres (100,000 hectares) of farmland to developers. From a 1970 high of 941,470 acres of commercial

citrus groves in the state, the figure has fallen to 761,365 acres. But much of that loss is directly attributable to the recent series of unusually harsh winters. The freeze last Christmas killed trees on nearly 100,000 acres north of Orlando.

"Before the freeze last year, the old grove owner was happy with his lifestyle and wouldn't give land speculators the time of day," said Jerry R. Sention, a Florida planner. "Since the freeze, the speculators are as busy as the front door."

Land speculation is fueled by projections that Florida will be the United States' fourth most populous state by the end of this decade, with a population of more than 12 million. It currently is ranked as seventh largest in population, with 10 million residents. But developers have encountered resistance to plans for large subdivisions that overtax local resources. Interior farming and citrus land has increasingly come under pressure to accommodate the trend. One consequence is that the price of commercial farmland has tripled in the past several years.

—JOHN NORDHEIMER

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